THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 200

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

More Raid Shelters Urged; Hitler and Duce at Odds? Miners to Get Portal Pay

The World's Day—July 22, 1943

New England: Blackout Marred by Confusion

Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Civilian Defense Director, proposed more air raid shelters as a means of keeping people off the street during air-raid tests today, following last night's surprise blackout of the six New England States. The second rehearsal within a month was marred somewhat by reports of public confusion over the signals. [Page 2.]

Finish of fishermen's strike by Monday or earlier appeared a strong possibility as moves were made hopefully looking toward that prospect. [Page 2.]

"A $1,000,000 rainstorm"—as far as it benefits the Victory Gardeners and farmers of Massachusetts—was how today's rainstorm was characterized by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture. [Page 4.]

In Europe: Hitler and Mussolini at Odds?

Pictures of the July 19 meeting of Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini are being withheld from release by German authorities, and Swedish news picture agencies have been advised that no approval for release is expected, although the pictures are of good quality. The question is being asked in Sweden as to whether the two Axis leaders parted at odds.

Abandonment of part of the total mobilization plan in Germany has been brought about because of an economic revolution following an order which called for closing of thousands of retail shops throughout the country. A new Nazi announcement states that no more shops will be closed, according to a report from Switzerland.

Reward of 100,000 marks has been offered by the German military commander in Yugoslavia for information leading to the capture of Josip Broz, Montenegrin guerrilla leader, popularly known as "Tito," who is said to be organizing partisan resistance in Slovenia.

Belgian students of the University of Liége have gone on strike following the order that they must enroll for forced labor in Germany, says the London Radio in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Admiration for the Belgians was expressed by President Roosevelt in a message to Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot of the Belgian Government in exile in London on the occasion of the anniversary of Belgian independence. President Roosevelt expressed confidence in "the early liberation" of Belgium.

Swedish protest to Berlin has been lodged because the German courier plane which made a forced landing on Swedish soil on July 19 was found to be armed with a machine gun and manned by a crew in uniform.

Britain's House of Commons voted a supplementary war credit of £1,000,000,000 to cover expenditures until November. This brings the total war expenditure to £17,000,000,000, with the British nation pouring £13,000,000 a day into the war effort since April.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, who has just arrived in London, states that he plans to confer with Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, and may go to Africa before returning to the United States.

The Danish Nazi Party has barred new members because "people were enlisting in order to create unrest within our ranks," according to Nazi leader, Fritz Clausen.

Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, has returned to London for conferences with American and British officials following a day in the field with American troops in Britain.

Washington: Illinois Miners to Get Portal Pay

A contract between Illinois bituminous coal operators and approximately 35,000 United Mine Worker members in Illinois calling for an eight-hour day and portal-to-portal pay of $1.25 until March 31, 1945, was approved by the U. M. W. Policy Committee as a basic agreement that would be acceptable in all other areas.

More than 100,000 tires no longer suitable for severe Army duty will be made available for civilian use, Acting Secretary of War Patterson announced. Most of the tires are the heavy cleated type used on tracks for "off the road" service and are primarily suitable for farm trucks used in moving food to market.

House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts suggested that Republicans and Independents "who want action" in the matter of preserving peace after the present war "come into the ranks of the Democratic Party and help accomplish this great human effort."

Removal of Prentiss Brown as Price Administrator and the scrapping of the "Little Steel" wage formula unless prices are rolled back to the Sept. 15, 1942, level will be demanded by organized labor, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, head of the C. I. O., said in a joint statement following a meeting with President Roosevelt.

The National War Labor Board assumed jurisdiction over the dispute between the American Federation of Musicians and seven transcription companies centering around the union's refusal to make radio transcriptions. The Board is expected to name an investigator or a three-man panel to inquire into the case.

War production goals for 1943 will not be achieved without a startling burst of speed, WPB officials disclosed when reporting that June production was far short of the rate needed to hit quotas.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, revealed that repeal of the Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act is one of the goals sought by the recently organized C. I. O. special committee aimed at bringing Congress in tune with the demands of the American people, and strengthening the home front.

A Third War Loan Drive, to open Sept. 9, with a $15,000,000,000 goal, was announced by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Only non-banking sources will participate. [Financial Page.]

The United States has been a belligerent in this war longer than it participated in World War I, but Army casualties have been only about 25 per cent of the 1917-18 total, Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a press conference. Reports through July 7 show 65,136 Army casualties.

National: War Workers Forced to Walk on Coast

One million war workers in the Los Angeles area had to walk to aircraft plants, or ride in company trucks equipped with improvised seats, when 3,000 Los Angeles Railway Company drivers and motormen voted a 24-hour stoppage. A National War Labor Board refusal to approve a 10 cents an hour increase is being protested.

At the General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, 500 tire division workers walked off their jobs on a walkout termed "definitely unauthorized" by Emmett Harper, local president of the United Rubber Workers of America, C. I. O.

Approval of a general wage increase of 7½ per cent for 7,500 workers in the women's blouse industry was announced by Theodore Kheel, chairman of the regional War Labor Board in New York City. It applies to wages ranging from $18 to $50 per week.

Refusal of 400 Japanese American and alien Mexicans to work caused a shutdown of the Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc., at Dayton, Wash. The workers had been ordered not to wander in residential districts at night without legitimate reason.

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Weather Report

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 9:14 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:36 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 9:14 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:37 a. m.

Indicted Boston Police Fail To Get Abatement

Court denies plea of six officials and case goes to trial on charge of conspiracy.

Pleas in abatement of six Boston police officials charged with conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston were denied today by Judge John V. Spalding in Superior Court. As a result the case must now go to trial since there is no appeal to the Supreme Court under the law on pleas in abatement.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty immediately refused to suspend the indicted police officers after hearing that Judge Spalding denied pleas in abatement.

"I have just received word that Judge Spalding has denied motions to quash, filed in the so-called police cases," Mr. Timilty said in a statement to the press.

"The responsibility of deciding whether the officers concerned should be suspended from duty until the cases are disposed of is wholly mine. I have looked up the records of the department and I find several precedents for refusing to exercise my power to suspend. The suspension of so many high officers of the department at this time when the department is already suffering from a shortage of men and particularly of qualified commanding officers would be detrimental to the interest of the department and of the City.

"The men in the case are presumed to be innocent until they are found guilty.

"In view of all the circumstances I have decided to retain them on active duty."

Governor Saltonstall, in commenting upon Judge Spalding's ruling, said today:

"I talked with Commissioner Timilty on the phone this morning and told him whatever decision is made as to the officers whose pleas in abatement were denied is up to him. I impressed upon him," the Governor said, "the rules and regulations for the safety and security of the people in Boston in making his decision. I reserved the right to confer with him later if it seems advisable. In short—I told him the authority to act was his and I told him to assume that authority."

William F. Hayes, Assistant Attorney General, said today that the police case probably would come up for trial in September. He said there was no court in session now and there wouldn't be until September. The setting of the trial date, he said, will take its normal course. Mr. Hayes said his department wouldn't ask a judge to sit on the case in August, a time when they generally go on vacation.

Six Defendants

The defendants are Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin; Capt. Edward A. Keating and John A. Dorsey; and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

In a terse two sentence finding the Superior Court Judge said:

"The clerk will make the following entries: pleas in abatement of defendants Dorsey, Claflin, An-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

U.S. Vanguard Sweeps Across Sicily; Russians Only Nine Miles From Orel; Sicilians Welcome New AMGOT Rule

Associated Press Radiophoto

War Over for These Italians

A column of Italian prisoners moves through Syracuse, Sicily, en route to an Allied internment camp. This is an official British photograph radioed from Algiers, Algeria, by the Office of War Information

Freed citizens express gratitude by helping Allied Administration in many ways.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 22 — Reports continue to some in of the co-operation inhabitants of Sicily are giving officers of AMGOT—the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories—who are establishing a new wartime administrtaion for civil affairs behind the forces advancing upon Italy.

In this expanding zone of liberation the predominant sentiment expressed remains one of relief at seeing the end of Fascist control and the prospective end of shortages of food and clothing suffered under it. AMGOT is supervising rationing, the United Nations have brought in food, and aid of various kinds is being given in necessitous cases.

Under Axis administration quantities of food needed by the civilians in their low standard of living were diverted to Italian and German troops.

Cheers Greet Declaration

Now that the first novelty of Allied occupation has worn off, many Sicilians still are voicing strong dislike of Fascists and stronger dislike of Nazi. At Noto when an AMGOT officer read the declaration of the Allies' resolve to crush Fascism, prolonged cheering followed and the officer was carried shoulder high through the streets.

When the Roman Catholic Bishop of Noto conducted religious services, the seat of honor, reserved for the local Fascist Party chief for the past twenty years, was allotted to the senior AMGOT officer in the district.

Non-Fascist Italians and native Sicilians have come forward to offer their services in many ways and Mussolini's portrait and slogans have been removed in great number from walls by the inhabitants themselves. A tribute to effective United Nations propaganda prior to invasion has been the fact that the Sicilians knew all about the "V for victory" sign and many showed air-delivered leaflets they had picked up and retained.

Gradual Return to Freedom

At present, of course, civilian affairs are decidedly abnormal and inevitably dislocated but it is part of AMGOT's basic policy that, as complex and difficult adjustments of all kinds are effected, the people shall be allowed maximum personal freedom compatible with military security.

The administration of Sicily remains as it was in the beginning and is likely to continue to be for some time—an unprecedented experiment in military government. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack which float side by side from various AMGOT headquarters symbolize United States and British joint supreme authority until the Allied forces have won the war, the Italian people freed from Fascism and Italy restored to the ranks of free nations.

Never before have two powers essayed joint military control in occupied territory. The United

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Italians surrender en masse, but Nazis fight on at Catania; Munda capture near.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops have plunged more than 75 miles beyond Agrigento on the Sicilian southern coast to capture Castelvetrano and its strategic airport. This puts them within 20 miles of the western tip of Sicily. The important southern port of Sciacca also is in American hands.

The American advance is proceeding everywhere at a swift pace. In the center of the island, General Patton's shock troops have moved more than 40 miles beyond Enna to capture San Stefano Quisquina and other strategic towns.

Italian resistance is folding up in all sectors like the proverbial punctured accordion. The Assietta Division is surrendering almost en masse before the American sweep, and there are new reports of mutinies by Italian troops under German commanders. The number of counted Axis prisoners is now put at more than 40,000.

On the east coast, however, the British still are encountering bitter opposition from the Germans on the approaches to Catania.

A daring attack by British war vessels on Crotone, on the sole of the Italian boot, suggests the Axis may be attempting to "sneak" reinforcements into Eastern Sicily by means of the circuitous Italian east-coast railway. On the other hand, it may represent nothing more than a new effort by the Royal Navy to lure the phantom Italian Fleet into battle.

Some fresh Nazi troops appear to have been thrown into the Catania battle, but front-line dispatches indicate the morale of the German soldiers is getting perilously low. It is difficult to see how it can be otherwise. The longer the Germans stand at Catania, the greater becomes the danger they will be bottled up in the narrow seacoast plain at the foot of Mount Etna and annihilated.

Almost equally dramatic and perhaps of infinitely greater significance is the news from Russia.

German reinforcements are counterattacking desperately but vainly in attempts to plug breaches in the Nazi line near Orel. At one point the Russians have driven to within nine miles of this vitally important German bastion. At another, they are reported to be only five miles from the Orel-Bryansk rail line, a key link in the whole Nazi supply system.

There is also important and gratifying word from the Far East. Admiral Halsey's Headquarters says the Japanese air base at Munda is now "in reach of capture." American jungle fighters apparently have stormed to within a few thousand yards of the stronghold. In addition, Australian troops in New Guinea have crushed nine Japanese counterattacks on Mount Tabu, a few miles below Salamaua, and more than 150 United States bombers have battered Bairoko Harbor on northern New Georgia Island with one of the heaviest aerial assaults yet seen in the Pacific war.

A sobering postscript comes from the Navy, which has announced that the submarine Triton, bold raider of Japanese shipping, "must be presumed to be lost."

Sicily:

Americans Take Castelvetrano

Castelvetrano was taken by American infantrymen attacking in a predawn charge so dreaded by the Italians, a dispatch from an

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

War Prisoners In U. S. Camps Total 65,058

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Axis prisoners of war are arriving in the United States in a huge tide, with 65,058 now in 38 camps spread throughout the nation and many more expected, the War Department disclosed today.

Prison camps are being rapidly enlarged to accommodate the thousands of German and Italian prisoners expected from Sicily. Dispatches from Europe reported that allied transports carrying Italian prisoners stopped off at Gibraltar this week.

To date there are 45,355 German prisoners in the American camps, 19,641 Italians and exactly 62 Japanese: the Japanese don't surrender. Japanese are detained at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, while Germans and Italians are distributed among the remaining 37 camps in 20 States, all of them situated as far as possible "in the heart of the country" in order to make escape more difficult, War Department officials pointed out.

The War Department is making no effort to propagandize these soldiers, to rid them of Nazi or Fascist beliefs or to impress them with the ideals of democracy. It has been urged in some educational and diplomatic quarters that if the Allies

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Churchill Calls on All To Aid Reconstruction

By the Associated Press

London, July 22

Prime Minister Winston Churchill today declared that "much more exact definitions have to be established about the rights of the individual" and his relations to the state.

Mr. Churchill attended the unveiling of a restored portrait of himself at the National Liberal Club, damaged two years ago in an air raid.

"There will be great tasks of rebuilding to do," he said in discussing the postwar period. "None has a right to abstain on grounds of intellectual or moral scruple from the task . . . or to content himself with . . . throwing brickbats at toiling workers."

Allied Unity Is Acclaimed By Patterson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22 — Declaring that the conquest of Sicily was proceeding "with great rapidity," Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, revealed today in a one-two-three summary just how well the Anglo-American-Canadian-French campaign, which already has overrun more than half the island, is progressing.

He disclosed that:

Anglo-American air forces have won complete air supremacy, the margin of superiority being 10 to 1 in some sectors, a factor which enables Allied air power to smash enemy concentrations and com-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Can Rome Shift Status To Open City?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—First cautious comment in official circles here on the Pope's lament over the bombing of Rome takes the position that if the Fascists declare Rome an "open city" it can be spared further attacks.

The difficulty in the way of making the Capital of the Italian nation an "open," or unfortified city is not, however minimized.

[The bombing of military targets in Rome will be repeated if and when military necessity dictates and regardless of world reaction, it was emphasized in London today by well-qualified sources which could not be further identified.]

Informed circles said President Roosevelt probably would comment on the Pope's statement at his press conference tomorrow. Down to this morning no official word of the statement had reached the White House, the only information coming from press reports and Axis comments.

The Administration apparently waited, meanwhile, to gauge the degree and depth of American reaction to the Pontiff's letter, written to his Vicar General for the Roman district and hailed by Axis propagandists.

Delicate Subject

There was a feeling in Washington that this is too delicate a subject for formal expressions except by the highest policy-making Government officials, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and President Roosevelt.

From Great Britain came the dry comment that churches of all denominations destroyed or damaged seriously in Axis raids so far number 4,100.

Dispatches coming to the United

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Army Seizes Loads of Poultry In War Against 'Black Market'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—The OPA, backed by the Army and the War Food Administration has for the first time ordered requisition of privately-owned commodities in order to beat a "black market", threatening supplies to the Army.

The first requisition was made yesterday near Dover, Del., where state police, accompanied by OPA inspectors, stopped poultry trucks. The Army, which made the actual requisition, received its authority from the War Food Administration, acting under the Second War Powers Act.

The move involves stopping of trucks carrying poultry from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the New York City areas and the requisitioning of the supplies for the Army at ceiling prices.

New York dealers are said to have been going to the Eastern Shore and paying as high as 40 cents a pound for live birds when the ceiling price is 29½ cents a pound.

Army Has Been Cut Short

Because of this "black market," the Army has been able to obtain only a small fraction of its needed poultry supplies in recent weeks.

The Army will do the actual requisitioning from trucks stopped on the Dupont Highway, main artery between the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware and the New York-Philadelphia area. The drivers of the trucks will be given requisition papers to be cashed through regular Government channels.

Poultry expected to have "black market" destinations will be bought by the Army at 29½ cents a pound. Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, explained the Government action thusly:

"We are moving into this section because we are determined to put an end to the 'black market' operations affecting important consuming centers, such as New York City, and we are going to see that the Army, buying at ceiling prices, obtains the food our fighting men need.

"This action strikes directly at the chiseler and black market operator who places personal profit above the needs of the men fighting to defend the country.

"No honest trucker or shipper can be hurt since the Army pays to the owner the maximum lawful price.

"The only man who can suffer is the 'black market' supplier who has a truckload of poultry for which he may have paid six or seven cents a pound above the legal ceiling, and this man will

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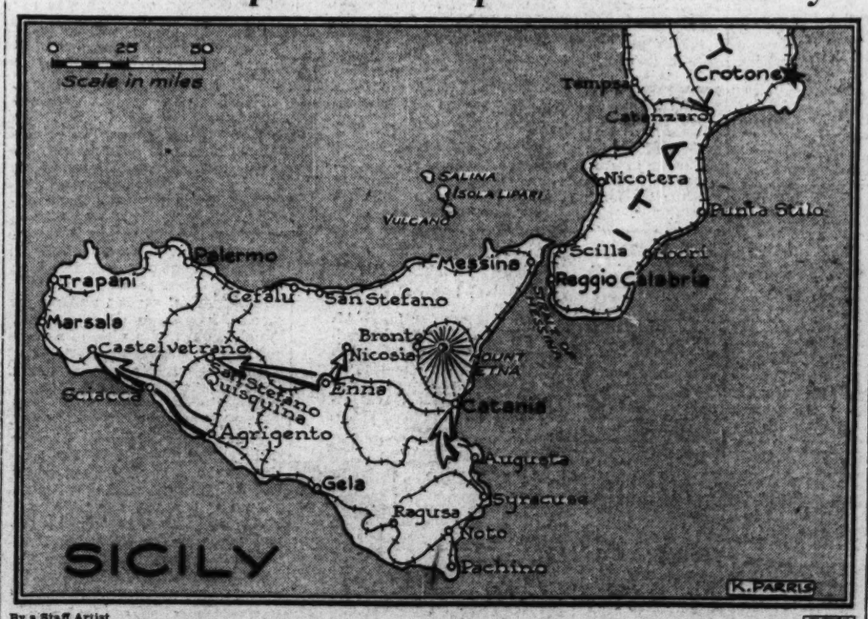
New Wavell Title To Mark Victory

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Lord Wavell, new Viceroy to India, will follow the example of other military leaders raised to the peerage and commemorate his African campaign in the selection of a title—Viscount Wavell of Cirenaica and Winchester—it was reported tonight.

It was in Cirenaica that the then Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell routed the Italians in 1941, the first major victory to accrue to British arms in the present war. He was educated at Winchester College in England.

U. S. Troops Make Rapid Gains in Sicily



By a Staff Artist

Knifing Through to Cut Off Central and Western Sicily

While arrows in center and on left show how American forces are knifing through weak Italian resistance to cut off Central and Western Sicily from its eastern shore, where the Germans still continue to offer strong resistance to the British Eighth Army, whose position is shown by white arrow at right. Star shows where British naval craft bombarded the Italian mainland in a daring foray into Gulf of Taranto.

Connecticut's Iron Mines To Get Tests Again

HARTFORD, CONN, July 22 (AP) —Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin today signed a lease-option taking over for the State of Connecticut the Ore Hill Mine in Salisbury so that core drilling and other exploratory measures may be conducted to determine how soon the famous old mine may be developed to produce much-needed iron ore for the war effort.

Willard B. Rogers, State Development Commission Chairman, and Governor Baldwin signed the lease-option form with Mrs. Edith M. Stone, owner of the property.

Funds for exploring the Salisbury and other known deposits in Connecticut were made available to the State recently by a $1,200,000 congressional appropriation; of which the State will receive $75,000. The appropriation bill was passed in order to obtain iron ores to meet possible shortages in the production of steel.

The first deposit to be investigated is the historical Ore Hill Mine in Salisbury which has supplied foundries, forges, and metal manufacturers of the nation for more than two centuries. Its ore has been used in every previous war in the nation's history. Ethan Allen once said that he would "turn out the best cannon metal in these parts" and General Washington specified Salisbury iron for the Continental ordnance.

The guns of the frigates "Constitution" and "Constellation" and those of the battery at Manhattan Island were made from this ore and Connecticut iron cannon balls fired from guns of the same metal can doubtless still be found on all the battlefields where United States armies have fought.

Improved methods of making steel, the development of the blast furnace and the use of coal relegated Connecticut's charcoal process of producing iron to a minor place in the industry and shortly after World War I the mines were closed.

Recently developed processes for producing high-grade steel, however, have brought the possibility that the mine may now be worked efficiently and profitably to produce many tons of much-needed high-grade ore for use in Connecticut war plants.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Special Attraction for a Sailor

By a Staff Photographer

Window at Soldiers and Sailors Library, Boston

What sailor won't stop to examine a ship's model? Especially if it's a model of the famous United States Frigate Constitution. Left to right, Fred Doros, New York; Edward Noriega, New York; Francis McCarthy, East Boston, and Raymond F. Chaney, Tampa, Fla., pause before the newly arranged exhibit in the window of the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service at 158 State Street. The model of "Old Ironsides," center, was made by Edmunds Lingham when he was 14. Lingham is now in the United States Army, in training at Brown University. The window contains various items pertaining to the history of the old frigate, including a facsimile of the poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes which reputedly saved the ship the first time it was condemned in 1830.

Indicted Hub Police Fail To Get Abatement

Continued from Page 1

derson, Eunson, Fallon, and Keating are hereby overruled."

In substance Judge Spalding, in summing up the three main issues in the pleas in abatement decided that the constitutional rights of the defendants was passed on by Judge Donnelly; the case was adequately heard anew which disposes of the claim that the summary of the evidence was improper; and he found that no member of the Grand Jury was disqualified.

Thus ends a four-month drive of the Attorney General's office to bring to trial Boston police officials.

Two indictments, however, had to be returned by the Suffolk County Grand Jury. Commissioner Timilty had originally been included in the indictments but the case against him was quashed.

After a lengthy hearing in pleas in abatement filed by all seven police officials charging the Attorney General with impropriety and coercive actions before the grand jury Judge Donnelly of the Superior Court quashed the first indictment, freeing all seven defendants.

Bartering of Gas Coupons Described in Boston Court

Barter, "at the flip of a coin," of gasoline coupons, allegedly supplied by an employee of the Office of Price Administration, was described today in United States District Court by Raymond W. Durland, a Lynn war worker who has pleaded guilty to charges of illegal traffic in the highly prized ration stamps.

Mr. Durland, who has been held in bail pending his own trial, appeared as a prosecution witness against Andrew Constant of Lynn, a fellow employee at the General Electric Company's plant, who has pleaded not guilty to charges of possessing and transfering 160 "C" coupons.

Under cross-examination by defense counsel Harry Mamber, Mr. Durland said that his source of coupons was his sister-in-law [unidentified] of the OPA office in Saugus.

For nine months he sold coupons throughout the plant to fellow employees whose names, except for Mr. Constant's, he does not remember, the witness said.

Last Oct. 26 the defendant called Mr. Durland to his machine and said he understood Mr. Durland sold "C" coupons at 15 cents each, Mr. Durland recounted. Mr. Constant, he said, remarked that he could get 25 cents for them.

The witness then produced 20 sheets totaling 160 coupons which he offered at $35, he told Judge Arthur D. Healey, and after only $30 was offered, decided to flip a coin, with Mr. Durland winning the toss and obtaining the $35.

Mr. Durland, who has been a machinist for three years at the plant, admitted he had no car of his own, and said he had never been issued coupons legally.

Another witness today, Chief Louis A. Chadwell of the plant police, said he, another officer, and two OPA inspectors had questioned the defendant several times at the plant, and each time Mr. Durland denied the charges and emptied his pockets which contained no coupons.

Continued Rail Service on South Shore in Prospect

South Shore residents appeared assured today of continued rail transportation to Boston following an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling giving the State of Massachusetts a 10-year option to purchase a portion of the Old Colony's Boston group lines at salvage value in the event discontinuance of passenger service is decided upon by the New Haven Railroad, now in proces of reorganization.

The Commission ruling followed a fight of many months by commuters and State agencies against the possibility of abandonment of the railway passenger service.

In the opinion of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's office, the option is in accordance with a proposal made by it to the Commission last December and deters the New Haven from abandonment of passenger service.

Reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Old Colony Railroad companies was proposed in 1935-1936, and subsequently several plans of reorganization were considered, until in 1940 obandonment of service on the Old Colony lines through Braintree to Middleboro, Plymouth and Greenbush was proposed. Public protest was immediately registered.

Boston Conference Of Gideons Opens

The Gideons, whose Bibles are to be found in hotel rooms throughout the country, opened their annual international conference at the Hotel Statler today.

More than 300 members are expected for the sessions, which close Sunday night. Among the principal business will be expansion of the giving of New Testaments to men and women in the services.

More than 5,000,000 have already been donated. A Gideon statistician figures that if these little volumes, half an inch thick, were placed one on top of the other, the pile would rise over 39 miles.

Registration, a song and prayer service, inspection of exhibits by the chaplain and a visit to a large induction center occupied most of the morning and afternoon today. The opening mass meeting tonight brings a welcome by Stephen S. Zagoski, President of the Massachusetts-Rhode Island Gideons, and response by A. E. Lewis of Eau Claire, Wis., President of the Gideons International.

As the Gideons consist largely of traveling men, their more formal name is the Christian Commercial Men's Association of America, International.

Banking Institute Officers to Meet

Representatives from every New England Chapter of the American Institute of Banking will attend the Officers' Conference to be held at the Parker House on Saturday, July 24. The Boston Chapter, Inc., will sponsor the meeting.

Fish Strike End Now Intimated As Not Far Off

Chance of the fishermen's strike being called off by this week end or Monday morning furnishes the basis of present moves, it was reported here today.

In voting yesterday not to go back to work, the fishermen apparently wanted to keep their pressure on the Office of Price Administration during today's conference here with OPA men from Washington.

Hearing Held

At the hearing this morning at the OPA regional offices, it was brought out that complaints about the application of the pricing at various sections would have to be made formally, according to the system set up, and would not be considered until fishing has been resumed.

The following Washington officials conferred with representatives of the National War Labor Board, the fishermen, operators, and the union:

James Cavin, Associate Director of the Food, Fats, and Meat division, OPA, who acted as chairman of the meeting; Charles Triggs, head of the fish section, OPA; Leon Garfingle, attorney, Meats, Fats, and Fish section, OPA; and John Hyman, counsel, Meats, Fish, Fats, and Oils branch, OPA.

No decision had been reached early this afternoon, but Mr. Triggs promised that speedy action would be taken on the applications, and that meetings would be held within a week or 10 days after filing.

In the face of some estimates of a serious retail fish shortage immediately, some observers at the Boston Fish Pier pointed out that the arrival of about 3,000,000 pounds this week will stave off scarcity for perhaps several days, until the full effect of the tieup is felt.

The arrival today of the trawler Boston, bringing 125,000 pounds of fish, made complete the presence of the e ntire fishing fleet of 75 vessels operating out of Boston now in harbor. The smaller overnight boats, which generally are not included in references to the fishing fleet, and which are not members of the union, are also generally tied up, although a few are still operating, it was observed.

Alleviating the possibility of an immediate shortage was the presence of upward of 8,000,000 pounds of fish in cold storage here.

Possible referral of the dispute to the National War Labor Board in Washington for action was held until after Friday morning. That gives the union time to reconsider after its conference with the OPA.

In line with this plan, another mass meeting of the Boston fishermen was set today for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. They will then vote again on whether to return to work. A similar meeting will be held by the New Bedford fishermen in the afternoon.

Ceiling prices which the fishermen struck on rather than accept, were held "fair and equitable" by Prentiss M Brown, OPA Administrator, last night in a telegram to Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston. Representative McCormack had asked the OPA to delay putting into effect its ceiling on wholesale fish. After telling the Representative that the OPA had given serious consideration to his request, Mr. Brown said:

"I am convinced that effective appraisal of this schedule cannot be made until this office can examine actual operating experience under the schedule. We believe the prices in this schedule are fair and equitable to all concerned, and urge immediate resumption of maximum fishing operations to prevent a shortage of this important food."

New Ceiling Must Be Tried

The disputed price ceilings will not be removed without a trial, J. P. Cavin, Associate Director of the Food Price Division of OPA at Washington, wired Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, last night. Notifying Captain McHugh of today's arrival in Boston of an OPA representative to talk with the fishermen, Mr. Cavin continued:

"However, as the Administrator has already stated to the War Labor Board, no suspension of the regulation may be expected nor can fishermen expect to have ceiling prices increased in absence of proof based on actual fishing experience under the regulation. Under today's vital need for production it is obvious that fishermen are taking unwise steps by tying up boats at this time."

Settlement of the dispute in New England rather than its being passed along to Washington is generally felt among the principals as the desirable procedure, it is said. This would avoid the difficulties of a drastic solution, such as the Government taking over the ships and operating them, as it has the coal mines.

Third Happy Group At 'Wonderland'

The third contingent of 500 boys and girls, mothers and their babies arrived today at the Salvation Army's Fresh Air Camp, "Wonderland," at Sharon, Mass. Boston Elevated busses transported the group.

Quantities of good food, nature hikes, swimming in Lake Massapoag, song fests, and other entertainment are a few of the many things in store for these vacationists. They were greeted by Mrs. Richard F. Stretton, Camp Superintendent.

'May I Have Your Autograph?'

Martha Burnham

Symphony-Going World Gains New Recruit

Arthur Fiedler, as he is doing here, cheerfully autographs hundreds of programs for children during each season of Esplanade Concerts. Why? "This little sacrifice of time means much to the youngsters," he says, "and don't overlook the fact that it helps capture the interest of the symphony audiences of the future."

Fifteenth Season of Concerts On Esplanade Opens Tonight

Weather may not co-operate tonight with the scheduled opening of the fifteenth season of the Esplanade Concerts, Boston's outdoor summer season of music from the Hatch Shell, but the airplanes have promised to do so.

Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Esplanade Concerts, said that he has received assurances from Army, Navy, and airport officials at East Boston that they would make every effort to keep airplanes out of range during the concerts.

As to the weather Mr. Fiedler said that while uncertain weather on opening day is traditional, experience has shown that even though there will be rain throughout the day around concert time it will be clear on the Esplanade. Persistent concertgoers have learned that lesson thoroughly, no matter how bad the weather looks, Mr. Fiedler stated.

Mr. Fiedler stated also that despite the degree of inclemency he and the entire orchestra report to the Shell and wait at least 15 minutes for the weather to clear.

He paused reminiscently at a table on which were heaped bulked orchestral scores. But his eyes were elsewhere. He was scribbling figures on a memo pad.

First Concert in 1929

"Tonight will be the opening of the fifteenth season of our Esplanade Concerts," he said, emphasizing the number. "It still doesn't seem possible, but there are the figures. The first concert was in 1929.

"First of all, let me say that I once looked on these as my concerts, but now I prefer to say 'ours,'" Mr. Fiedler said. "At the beginning the concerts were an outlet for my conductorial ambitions as well as entertainment for the public. However, when the great business depression exerted a heavier grip on the country for a number of seasons after the concerts were started, my eyes were opened to the fact that this series had become very much more than entertainment to the great audience who came to listen before the Esplanade shell.

Mr. Fiedler explained that the most touching letters of appreciation came from persons whose whole living scheme had undergone all sorts of severities. At one time, he continued, it seemed as though the decision to abandon the concerts would be strictly his own affair. The Esplanade concerts began to be accepted as something so vital to the community that Mr. Fiedler felt that he would be betraying a trust if he failed to keep them running. The going was far from easy in respect to the all-important problem of raising funds to pay for concerts that were to be given away, he explained.

"In the course of time the public at large has joined with the comparative few who practice philanthropy as a natural part of existence," Mr. Fiedler said. "In other words, many concertgoers have adopted the point of view that philanthropy can be measured in random coins as well as large checks in contributing to the concert fund."

Audience More Discriminatory

The musical discrimination of the Esplanade audience has risen steadily, Mr. Fiedler declared. He noted that this was an unmistakable observation based on the character of the response of the audiences—and he distinctly objects to having them referred to as "crowds." The orchestra and he enjoy playing to the Esplanade visitors, Mr. Fiedler said, as he expressed the hope that the 1943 concerts may write one of the greatest chapters in community influence.

Mr. Fiedler pointed out with considerable pride that the Esplanade Concerts are the only summer music series played six nights a week free of charge by members of a major symphony orchestra.

To conform with the dimout regulations Mr. Fiedler observed that the concerts will begin at 7:30 p. m. and end at 9 p. m. By changing the concert schedule this year so that the orchestra's night off will be moved from Saturday to Monday, Mr. Fiedler hopes to have opened up an opportunity for men and women of the armed forces who are at liberty on Saturday to attend.

Special concerts for children will be held on Mondays from 10 to 11 a. m., on July 26, Aug. 4, 11, and 18, Mr. Fiedler announced. Governor Saltonstall is announced to make an address at the concert tonight.

Promoted

Official Photo United States Navy

Capt. Edgar T. Neale

Commanding officer of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base and Naval Air Station at Squantum, was promoted from the rank of Commander by the Navy today. Captain Neale commanded a patrol squadron during the Philippines and Java campaigns and was cited for flying supplies in and survivors at Corregidor. He assumed command at the Squantum Air Base May 28.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and vicinity: Showers and thunderstorms ending this afternoon; cooler tonight and Friday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Showers along southeast coast ending early tonight; cooler tonight and Friday forenoon.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cooler tonight and Friday forenoon.

Massachusetts: Showers on the Cape Cod area ending early tonight; cooler tonight and Friday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:11 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Friday, 4:34 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.

Air Raid Test Shows Need Of More Shelters

More shelters to get people off the streets during an air-raid test were suggested today by Regional Civilian Defense Director Joseph M. Loughlin on the heels of last night's surprise blackout in New England which at first reports seems to have been marred only by some pedestrian apathy in Boston.

Would-be spectators, who crowded to such vantage points as doorways, parked cars and front steps to watch the Army bombers dispatched by the First Service Command to simulate an actual air attack, led John J. Walsh, director of the local Committee on Public Safety, to remark that only an actual bombing would convince the public of the necessity for getting under cover.

Mr. Loughlin said that otherwise commendable preparations against air raids had been offset "by a deplorable lack of shelters" for those caught on the streets when the warnings sound, and suggested a general canvass of facilities for cover in all communities.

One possible cause of the reported indifference in some parts of Boston was the seeming complexity of the blue-red-blue sequence of air raid signals first put into practice by the Eastern Defense Command last February, which many persons appear either unable or unwilling to understand.

A reporter at a downtown hotel found as many as 20 persons who could not distinguish between the second blue signal, a sustained two-minute blast which calls for a continuation of a partial blackout, and the all-clear, which is also sustained but lasts for just 10 seconds as opposed to 2 minutes.

Several wardens in Newton, Wellesley and Westwood reported similar confusion between "blue" and the "all clear" with the immediate result of many homes lighting up during the approximate half-hour between the two signals there. Some wardens were apparently confused themselves, stopping traffic during the blue alert.

Flights of Bombers

The second "dress rehearsal" in New England within a month began when two flights of bombers of two planes each flew in "from the sea" at Rockland, Maine, at 8:29 p. m. The flights separated, the Army said, one going inland, and the other following the coast South.

The net result, when the final all-clear sounded for the six states at 10:55 p. m. as the planes sped from the Connecticut coast over Long Island Sound, was an irregularity of signals which were well met, it was said, by wardens and public alike in most communities.

A number of towns sounded only the blue, or sustained two-minute blast which is the first audible alert signal blacking out homes and calling civilian defense personnel to their posts. This was changed to all clear when the attacking planes veered off without actually coming over the community.

Other cities, however, among them Boston, went through the usual warning stages—the yellow, or confidential, alert to report centers, the blue, and the red, the last calling for a total blackout and complete stoppage of traffic. A reversion to blue followed when the planes had moved on, to be followed by the all-clear when the attacking aircraft were out of sight.

Flashed to Boston

The confidential alert was flashed to Boston report centers at 8:57 p. m., the first blue signal wailed over the public address system at 9:09, and the red signal, a series of interrupted blasts indicating that the planes were overhead, was sounded at 9:35 p. m.

Pedestrians in downtown Boston who risked the displeasure of the helmeted air raid wardens in hopes of seeing waves of "enemy planes" limned against the moonless skies by a battery of searchlights were disappointed. The coastal flight of two planes was spotted over the harbor, but only for a few seconds. They were headed southeast, apparently bound for the shipyards at Fore River and Hingham.

The second blue signal came at 10:04, nearly a half an hour later, and the all-clear, a sustained blast of ten seconds as opposed to the warning signal of two minutes, was sounded at 10:38, making the test air raid a somewhat protracted affair. The all-clear was also announced over the radio and the city's public address system.

With the exception of the patent curiosity of spectators and despite the irregularity of the signals in some communities, reports from all the regions indicated little confusion over the meaning of the signals. Officials of the city and state committees described the test in Boston as one of the best yet.

10,234 Reported

For example, some 10,234 civilian defense men and women reported promptly to the alert, an all-time high, the Boston Committee said. Moreover, the evacuation of a crowd of 23,000 from the Fens Stadium was carried out with dispatch by wardens and public alike, it was said.

J. Wells Farley, director of the State Committee, said the rehearsal was performed without a serious hitch and added that he was "very much pleased that our nine regional operations rooms were mobilized almost immediately and were fully staffed in periods ranging from 10 to 25 minutes."

Coming! ★ ★ ★ in the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR JULY 24, 1943

AFTER VICTORY—WHAT?
By Samuel A. Eliot

Minister and lecturer for half a century, this writer urges a just peace without vengeance that recognizes victory as an indispensable means to an end.

THE U-BOAT PACKS TAKE COVER
By Peter Lyne

From London comes an analysis of the present state of the submarine conflict which, this summer, has resulted in a clear-cut victory for the United Nations.

YANK

SALUTE TO YANK!
By Ernest C. Sherburne

Commemorating the first anniversary of Yank, the Army Weekly.

THERE'S GOOD FARMING IN ALASKA
By Fergus Hoffman

Story of a pioneer homesteader who has established himself as the only large-scale farmer in Southeastern Alaska, cuts lumber for Uncle Sam, and has made the lowly rutabaga the state's most prized vegetable.

FAMOUS PEOPLE DON'T POSE
By Lusien Aigner

A photographer fulfills his dream of meeting great men and women face to face and snapping them in the unstudied poses which portray their individual characteristics.

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World Co-operatives Planned in Postwar Era

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—World trade on the co-operative plan, extending the principle of the little grocery "co-op" to the vast areas of international commerce, has been proposed as a practical postwar possibility by leaders of the co-operative movement. They see in the carrying out of such a plan a means of checking excessive power of cartels, or combinations of big corporations which operate over national boundaries, and of promoting good international relations.

A detailed plan for setting up such a business organization, including methods for financing it, has been filed with the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. here by its Committee on International Reconstruction. The report will be presented to an open meeting on postwar planning for co-operatives to be held in Washington late in September.

As seen by makers of the plan, the project simply expands certain co-operative activities begun before the war. At that time, co-operatives in Europe and Great Britain were finding it necessary to import large quantities of goods and had set up trading pools such as the International Co-operative Trading Agency and the Scandinavian Co-operative Wholesale with offices in London.

Prewar Organizations

There were also co-operative marketing organizations engaging in foreign commerce on their own, and there was a light bulb factory owned jointly by co-operatives of Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Denmark.

The postwar step, as the Committee sees it, is to assemble existing facilities or revive those active before the war, and to add physical equipment now lacking. This would be done through the establishment of a proposed "International Co-operative Trading and Manufacturing Association," an agency handling both consumer goods and agricultural supplies and produce, functioning as agent and manufacturer, and having offices in various parts of the world.

But this is a big undertaking. As a simpler way to start, the American committee proposes establishing an agency to deal with one commodity—petroleum.

American co-operatives have had much experience in this field, starting with gas stations and working back to oil wells and refineries co-operatively owned and operated. They can give the leadership in setting up an international petroleum trading co-operative to supply world needs after the war, the Committee maintains.

The Committee then proceeds to offer by-laws for a proposed international association to deal in petroleum products. It suggests that co-operatives in various countries subscribe to the association in amounts which would total around $8,000,000.

The Committee does more than talk business, however. It goes into the philosophy of the proposal.

"Students of world affairs knew long in advance of the publication of 'One World' that we do live in one world," the report comments. "Technology has reduced the globe to the size of a pineapple. We cannot safely return to rampant nationalism; we must adapt our thinking and our economic affairs to the fact that we are living in a world neighborhood."

The Committee working on these plans is composed of three experienced co-operators. The chairman is Howard A. Cowden, of North Kansas City, Mo., President of a wholesale co-operative that serves that area. Other members are James P. Warbasse, President Emeritus of the Co-operative League, and L. E. Woodcock, President of the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale.

Dykstra's Advice

This group has the services of a man with extensive European experience, Waling Dykstra, former general manager of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society which before the war maintained headquarters in London. Mr. Dykstra is on the staff of Consumers Co-operative Association in North Kansas City.

While these plans for postwar co-operative business are under consideration, the League is also giving attention to the immediate relief work that will be necessary as soon as victory comes. This same committee has presented to Herbert Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, a program for making use of the facilities and personnel of co-operative organizations of the five "victim countries" of Western Europe. The report lists in detail these resources.

But American co-operators realize that they cannot plan for people of other countries without the advice of these people themselves, so they are preparing to set up an advisory council composed of representatives of the co-operative movement all around the world.

Plans are also forming for giving financial aid in reconstruction work. British co-operatives have already raised over $1,000,000 for this purpose and American co-operatives are preparing a similar compaign. But they believe the biggest contribution the movement will make is in helping people in war-stricken countries learn how to help themselves through co-operative organizations.

Selective Service Plugs Loophole

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Selective Service announced plans for closing of an administrative loophole which, by pure chance, might keep a man out of the armed forces indefinitely, even though he is qualified for limited service and is sent repeatedly to the induction station.

The situation developed from the fact that the Army takes for limited service only 5 per cent of the total number accepted each day at each induction station and turns back the leftovers, even though they meet limited-service requirements.

Thus a man's draft board might send him back for induction an indefinite number of times, and get him back again as often, simply because the 5 per cent quota might be filled before examiners got to him.

Under the new plan, all men found to be qualified for limited, but not general service, will be turned back to draft boards. They will be put in a new classification 1-A-L, meaning available for limited service at any time.

Each over-all quota given a draft board will include a limited-service quota, approximating 5 per cent, to be filled from the 1-A-L classification in order of the men's numbers in that classification. There will be no leftovers.

Edgerton Gets Citation For Canal Defense Work

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, July 22 (AP)—Award of the Legion of Merit to Maj. Gen. Glen Edgerton of Manhattan, Kan., Governor of the Panama Canal, was announced here.

The award was for services from September, 1939, to July, 1940, when General Edgerton, as a maintenance engineer, directed the readjustment of canal departments from a peacetime to a wartime basis.

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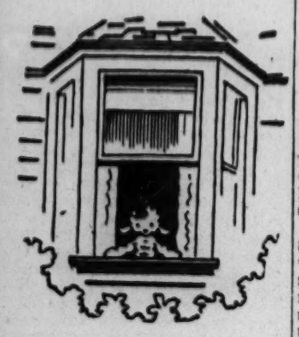

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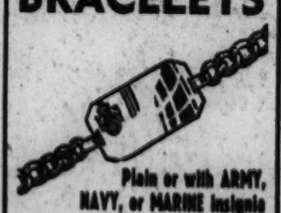

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Two Waves See What They Miss

Associated Press from United States Navy

They Go to Sea to See the Sea

That is to say, Isabelle Curry, left, and Phyllis Dockeray, apprentice seamen of the WAVES, went aboard a destroyer at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn to see how the actual seagoing Navy lives. Here they are on the dock on the way to the ship. They are attending the Naval Training School for the Women's Reserve in the Bronx, N. Y.

Story of Bund On West Coast Swells Files

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22 (AP)—The story of German-American Bund activities on the Pacific Coast, embellished with pictures, fattened the records in the Federal Court trial of 28 German-born Americans today.

Peter Gissibl, Government witness who once headed a Bund unit in Chicago, identified the 1937 Bund Year Book which listed Bund groups at San Francisco, Oakland, Concord, Petaluma, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Seattle, Spokane, and Salt Lake City. There also was a picture of Bund storm troopers on parade in Fresno in July, 1935.

The hearing, to determine whether the Bund was anti-American, precedes the separate trials of the 28 defendants. The Government seeks to revoke their citizenship on the grounds that they belonged to the Bund.

After testifying that the Bund was loyal to Hitler and Nazi Party policies, and was instrumental in sending likely young men to Germany for indoctrination, Mr. Gissibl said he left the organization because of dislike for the activities of Fritz Kuhn, Bund chieftain who later was jailed on a Federal charge of embezzlement.

Under cross-examination by Andrew F. Burke, one of the defense attorneys, the Waukegan, Ill., tailor said he himself had taken the American citizenship oath with mental reservations.

"It seems to me you're a traveling Government witness," said Mr. Burke, when Mr. Gissibl said he had testified at similar trials in New Jersey, New York City, Fort Wayne, Ind., Syracuse, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, and Los Angeles.

"What do they pay you?" Mr. Burke asked.

Mr. Gissibl said he received the regular per diem witness fee of $4.50 and expenses.

Production Improves in June But Is Still Under Standard

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—War production was better but still in the doldrums during June, it was learned last night, with aircraft reportedly showing a gain of fewer than 50 planes over May.

The monthly report of the War Production Board is not due for several days but sources within the Agency disclosed their concern over the continued "plateau" in production which should still be rising steadily.

In most categories production was up, but not sufficiently so to meet the production rate necessary to achieve the 1943 goals.

The fact that only a few more planes were turned out in June than in May does not truly reflect progress in the aircraft program, since each month brings emphasis on heavier warplanes. Still it was understood that output in terms of dollar value of planes and related munitions would not match the 5 per cent gain shown in May.

WPB officials have not given up hopes that the 1943 war production goals actually will be achieved, but they acknowledge that a vigorous spurt must take place in the last six months of this year to attain them.

Officials who are daily puzzling how to shake off the slump said a psychological letdown, caused by recent military victories, and overconfidence in an early end to the war, undoubtedly had something to do with the lag.

On top of this, they fear, is a tendency on part of management and labor to ease up on the production because of fears that they might soon work themselves out of government contracts.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, has acknowledged that "it would be human nature" for a plant to slow down when other firms in a city have been slowed or temporarily taken out of production, as has happened in the recent cutback of some munition programs. He emphasized, however, that there is no occasion to worry since the cutback has been imposed on only a handful of producers and since over-all production schedules call for a vigorous increase.

Factors other than psychological ones have played a major part. Design changes have slowed up certain army vehicles. Difficulties in getting an engine into mass production is holding up a new type plane, "Bugs" which developed in the substitution of steel shell castings for brass ones have necessitated further tinkering with production in that field. A bottleneck in axles is hurting heavy truck output.

Grand Jury Probe Of Riots Urged

DETROIT, July 22 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries' Interracial Board has decided to ask a Grand Jury investigation into the causes and circumstances of the race riots here last month which caused 34 fatalities.

William J. Norton, Chairman of the 12-man Board, said July 20 the members had adopted unanimously a resolution asking Wayne County [Detroit] Prosecutor William E. Dowling for a one-man Grand Jury investigation of unsolved crimes growing out of the rioting.

The resolution also asked that the Grand Jury apprehend participants in the riots, probe rumors, find instigators and study any other available material.

A three-man subcommittee was chosen to present the matter to Prosecutor Dowling, Mr. Norton said.

If appointed, the Grand Jury also would be charged with attempting to fix responsibility for the 13 riot victims. These 13, including six white victims, are listed by the police as unsolved fatalities. Incidental phases of the rioting still are under inquiry by the police department.

Halifax Would Answer —If He Were American

PORTLAND, Oregon — Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, was asked at a conference of Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders:

"If you were an American citizen, would you vote for President Roosevelt for a fourth term?"

The quick reply:

"You make me an American citizen and I'll tell you."

Combination Plane and Auto Is on Way for Postwar Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Those self-effacing heroes of the nation—the men who design airplanes—are keeping their postwar plans pretty quiet, but hints have leaked to the Civil Aeronautics Authority that the public can at least expect simpler controls and planes that can run on roads as well as fly.

The ordinary citizen who has been overwhelmed at the complicated controls of a bomber or transport plane will be glad to hear from Albert A. Vollmecke, Chief of the CAA's Aircraft Engineering Division, that the postwar plane will be much simpler to fly.

Experiments are now under way to combine control of throttle, stick and rudder in one control lever. Takeoff, cruising and landing would all be controlled by one lever.

Another development which Mr. Vollmecke says the ordinary air-minded citizen can almost surely count on is a plane that can either fold or shed its wings and run along a road.

At least one airplane laboratory has already designed a combination plane and automobile that would have a cruising speed of about 100 miles per hour, then would be able to drop down and carry the family from the airport to town or any place else it wanted to go.

Mr. Vollmecke reports that there is talk of making the helicopter "roadable."

The helicopter, now being used chiefly for anti-submarine warfare, is considered suitable for postwar use since it will be fairly cheap to run. It can get six or eight miles per gallon of gasoline in flight and attain a speed up to 140 miles an hour.

The helicopter is distinguished from the autogiro by the use of its overhead rotor for both vertical and horizontal flight. The autogiro relies on a regular propeller in the nose of the craft for its ability to move forward. It requires a certain amount of forward movement to land or take off.

Another postwar airplane already in the design stage is a feeder-line transport plane that will contain more cargo space than present domestic airliners.

New Assistant Food Policy Maker Urges Less Rigid Federal Control

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A Texas cattleman with a Jeffersonian philosophy that government agencies often issue too many regulations, has been drafted as right-hand adviser and top assistant to Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

Without fanfare, Grover B. Hill, Assistant U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, cattle rancher and wheat farmer at Amarillo, Texas, was moved in as an adviser while Mr. Jones was getting acquainted with his new job. The two have been close friends for many years.

Days moved into weeks and Mr. Hill's influence and power grew. Although no official confirmation was available, it was reported at the Agriculture Department that Mr. Hill would stay on indefinitely as Mr. Jones' understudy.

As Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hill, like Secretary Claude R. Wickard, had been divested of any authority over the war food program by President Roosevelt's order of last March setting up the WFA as an agency independent of the Agriculture Department. He now has more power in making food policy decisions than ever before, however.

Mr. Hill's attitude that Government should not attempt to exert too rigid a control over agriculture and industry is perhaps one of his strongest beliefs. He is expected to advise adoption of WFA policies which would interpose a minimum of Government regulation on farmers and the food industry, consistent with a need for mobilizing food production and distribution to meet war demands.

Edinburgh Shown 'Down the Centuries'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Opportunity to catch up in an hour with the history of centuries is offered by the exhibition now running in Huntly House in the Canongate here. It has been organized to illustrate the progressive growth of Edinburgh since the year 1560 and with a view to encouraging throught and discussion on the future planning of this city. A competition is open to pupils of 12 years and over in the secondary schools and to members of youth organizations in Edinburgh, in which the young people are to state their views in less than 200 words.

The exhibition is housed in one of the finest restored civic houses in Scotland. There are many pictures, photographs, drawings, and models of the Scottish capital in phases of its extension, and the story is carried from the primitive days of the Old Town to the up-to-date amenities such as the swimimng pool at Portobello. It does not, however, concentrate on the Edinburgh that was or is, but has as it purpose, the stimulation of thought towards future town planning.

Feeding Europe Poses Huge Problem

Feeding Europe after the war is one of the most exacting tasks facing the United Nations. Rightly handled, feeding operations can give sinew to the building of a stable peace. Today, factual elements of the feeding problem are analyzed in comparison with those of World War I.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—After World War I, Europe suffered the worst famine in three centuries—that is, since the Thirty Years' War. This time, the end of the war is likely to find Europe even worse off. Problems of postwar feeding will be accordingly more acute.

Reports from Europe indicate that with the war still in progress, food conditions already are as bad or worse than when World War I ended.

Last Winter, Herbert Hoover, who fed Europe once, guessed that at the end of the present war, there would be 390,000,000 persons short of food. The National Planning Committee reported "truly hideous conditions," and a writer in Harpers stated, "On Armistice Day there will be one universal preoccupation in Europe: 'How can I get something to eat?'" The National Planning Committee reported, "Greece is probably the worst off, then in order Poland, Belgium, Spain, France, and parts of Yugoslavia. . . . Famine probably exists in those parts of the U. S. S. R. held by Germany. . . ."

Since that time, the situation has changed only for the worse. In The Christian Science Monitor of June 12, M. Herve Alphand, Chairman of the French Delegation to the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Ark., said that "the food situation in France is constantly getting worse." Of Dutch rations, Chairman Steenberghe of the Netherlands Delegation said, "A further deterioration has occurred in 1943." Chairman Fjelstadt of the Norwegian delegation said, "A continued deterioration of the food situation (in Norway) is taking place."

On June 26, the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., published a summary of European food conditions based on inquiries in Washington. It reported critical shortages of fats and vegetable oils in Axis-dominated Europe and a decrease from 1942 of 10 to 15 per cent in cattle supply, 25 to 40 per cent in hog production, and 15 to 20 per cent in the output of dairy products. It also reported of Russia that "immense quantities of food imports are needed." It reported that "Italian armies and civilians are suffering seriously from food shortages." It reported conditions in other European countries as "much worse than in Germany, with the Greeks in a most deplorable state. Dutch, Danes, and Finns are best off. In Poland, the Germans get about the same ration they would in Germany, with the Poles and Jews receiving about half as much food as the Germans." In a table showing "Rationing Programs of 17 Countries," it reported of Greek rations, "none available" for fats, sugar, and meats.

General reasons for hunger in Europe are four: Lower production, due to German impressment of workers; transport troubles; German thieving of food; and the Allied blockade.

City residents probably are worse of than farmers, as in the United States. In some countries like Spain and France, the poor are worse off than the rich. Racial discrimination is practiced by the Germans, particularly against the Jews. Children are hardest hit everywhere.

Worst shortage is in foods like milk, eggs, and meat. Food shortages have reduced large parts of the ponulation of some countries to apathy. Lack of food and soap has caused a sharp deterioration in health among those not actually starving.

"Not only," said the National Planning Committee six months ago," will millions of European children perish, or grow up stunted and malformed, but many if not most will show acute psychological abnormalities as a result." Other observers point out that "the hungry German children of 1919 became the Storm Troopers of 1935, and the hungry children of 1943 will become the Storm Troopers of 1960."

At the end of the war the problem probably will be aggravated by economic dislocation. Millions of refugees will want to be on the move, as well as millions of demobilized soldiers and slave labor in Germany. The credit structure, which is based today on Berlin, may collapse. European agriculture has deteriorated sharply due to lack of manpower, machinery and fertilizer, plus a heritage of unsound organization carried over from the prewar period and a heavy slaughter of livestock. Law and order are likely to break down, as the Germans have willfully destroyed local administration by local people.

The same political disorganization may threaten as faced the American Relief Administration in 1919, when, as Mr. Hoover has written, "we had to pioneer [feeding] through the thickets of governmental, social, financial and economic problems, including human nature in the raw . . . We had to feed amid the chaos of revolution, suspicion, hate, and conflicting allied purposes. . . . Hungary . . . went through four revolutions while we were trying to feed her. . . . "in some areas we had practically to take over operation of the railways. . . ."

Food For Freedom
Twenty-eighth in a Series

While the need will be greater this time than 25 years ago, the available supply will be considerably smaller. About 27,000,000 tons of food were supplied to Europe after World War I, of which 16,000,000 came from the United States. This time, however, the United States will be unable to supply its former amount of food, nor will the rest of the world be able to make up the difference.

The United States may have a substantial surplus of meat available. Present livestock population is the largest on record, having been dammed back on the ranges and farms by inept handling of the food price structure by Washington. This situation, however, cannot last long because of the shortage of feed. One of three things may happen: The administrative tangle may be straightened out sufficiently to get the livestock to market; the stock may be left to starve on the farm, or some violent measures may be taken by the Government to move it.

In contrast, the Food Administration 25 years ago had both an orderly marketing system in operation and a large surplus of meats as well as fats in store which were moved promptly to Europe and held in warehouses in neutral ports until the British lifted the blockade to prevent food riots which were breaking out in Germany and Central Europe.

Outside of meats, however, the United States will have little or no surplus of food and probably will be reduced to rationing bread. For 15 years, the country has been a food importer on balance and for 10 years the Government has been artificially trying to curb the production of grains. The surplus of grains accumulated at the beginning of the war in spite of these curbs is fast disappearing for human and livestock feed and for industrial purposes. As far as fats and vegetable oils are concerned, strenuous Government policies have succeeded only in making up the loss of imports, leaving no surplus for export.

Some food supplies may be available from United States Army stocks, accumulated at various points between the American processors and the battlefield. Figures on these, of course, are unavailable, but since the United States Army overseas does not exceed 5,000,000 men, these stocks cannot go very far to meet the accumulated food deficiencies of perhaps 200,000,000 persons in Europe.

Other sources probably will be unable to make up the deficiency. With the return of sufficient shipping to civilian hauls, Cuba, Puerto Rica, and Hawaii should provide enough sugar to take care of the usual wartime decline in beet-sugar production. But Southern Hemisphere sources hardly can cope with the need for other foodstuffs. Argentina even now is sending most of its meat to Great Britain, and the British will want increased rations after the war. Argentina also suffered a sharp corn harvest failure last year, the crop being only about 25 per cent of normal, while Australia was suffering the leanest wheat crop in a generation.

Odds and ends of food surpluses may be picked up here and there in various countries, but nothing commensurate with the need. There is, for instance, considerable talk of supplies from North Africa. However, there was starvation in Europe even before these supplies were cut off; furthermore, large future production from this area depends on the import of substantial amounts of scarce fertilizer and machinery.

And here, as in other parts of the world, surpluses can be drained off for Europe's benefit only by holding down the local population's food supply, which never has been ample.

As a result of the continuing over-all shortage, an acute question probably will arise of how the food is to be distributed and particularly as to whether the Germans should get any. With a limited supply available, the liberated democracies hardly will be in a mood to forgo desperately needed foodstuffs in order to feed this country.

The situation also will mean a considerable drop in Europe of the prestige of the United States. This is because the United States Government has steadfastly refused to try to feed captive Europe through the blockade, except in Greece, where the hand of the United Nations was forced by the Turks. The promise has been that the food will come when the countries are liberated. The United States thus will be in the position of having refused to try to feed when it had the food, and then of being unable to feed when it had promised to do so.

An excellent opportunity to thresh out and anticipate some of the acute postwar feeding problems was missed by the United Nations Food Conference.

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Glenn Martin, Aviation Pioneer, describes transocean flying in new huge airships.

Aug. 8—Food and the Farmer
New postwar developments will change the whole story of food and farming in every country.

These constructive radio programs are developed by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and distributed each week to help enlighten public opinion on postwar topics.

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In New York Area, WNYC—Fridays 8:00 P. M.—Dial 830
In Washington, WINX—Sundays 3:15 P. M.—Dial 1340
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No. 6 'A' Gas Coupons Go Into Active Service

As the No. 6 "A" coupons became valid at one minute after midnight this morning, motorists were again warned that all coupons in their possession—whether "A," "B," "C," or "T"—MUST be indorsed in ink on the face with State and registration number.

Anyone found with coupons not so endorsed during periodic checkups, may lose his entire gasoline rations, the Office of Price Administration stated.

At the same time, many "B" and "C" card holders began today using the new style supplementary sheet coupons, still good for 2½ gallons each, but designed to invalidate the large numbers of stolen and counterfeit old-style "B" and "C" coupons now in circulation. The new "T" coupons for busses, trucks, and taxicabs, which replace the old-style "T" coupons, will become valid on Monday, July 26.

The changes in coupon styles are expected to play a large part in breaking the "black market" in stolen, counterfeited, and extra, loose coupons which have been changing hands frequently in numerous shady transactions.

Surplus Coupons

According to OPA officials, many truck and cab drivers, finding themselves with surplus "T" coupons near the end of a ration period, have been selling them to "A" card motorists, and many gasoline dealers have not been averse to accepting them.

Dealers who accept "T" coupons and pass them on to distributors and then repay the ration holders by giving them gasoline without coupons after July 25, will face serious charges, declared Fred J. Hansberry, Acting District OPA Enforcement Attorney.

An extra force of OPA inspectors will be checking all gasoline stations in Eastern Massachusetts, and the Boston office stated that the drive would be "complete and thorough," and that violators would be "speedily prosecuted."

Meantime, the validating of the No. 6 "A" coupons is expected to swell the flow of summer vacationists and "single-trippers" who have taken advantage of the easing of the ban on pleasure driving by applying at their local Ration Boards for the necessary permits.

John M. Deely, District OPA Rationing Officer, pleaded with motorists to use their basic "A" rations wisely. "Let us not hurt our reasonably good chances of having the nonessential driving ban listed," he said.

Convincing Evidence

"If the motorists meet this test the next few weeks, then there will be all that much more convincing evidence in our favor. For certainly we in the OPA want the ban lifted as soon as possible."

From Washington, today, came the announcement that the East's stock of oil products available to civilians is still climbing upward, gaining a point to 35 per cent of pre-rationing normal during the week ending last Saturday.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, in announcing this gain, compared the 35 per cent level to the 52.6 figure of a year ago, and observed that although deliveries to the East are larger, military demands also are much larger and heating oil stocks must be built up for the approaching winter.

According to Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies, railroad deliveries to the East dropped 22,793 barrels last week, to an average of 994,236 barrels a day. However, he added that total overland shipments by rail, pipe line, and barge had been boosted 48.8 per cent in the last year to 1,445,000 barrels daily—close to the pre-war total which was supplied largely by sea-going tankers.

Mr. Davies said there was "gradual but steady progress" toward a position which, "in the next 30 to 60 days," would "make possible an equalization of supply as between the East and the Middle West and Southwest," and bring about uniform gasoline restrictions.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil Supply In Connecticut Is Increasing

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22—News from Washington about more liberal supplies of gasoline for the East Coast was accompanied in Connecticut this week by official reports that supplies of gasoline and fuel oils now on hand are considerably improved and that all gasoline dealers are receiving their full allotment of gasoline.

Local rationing boards started issuance of permits for vacation travel on "A" rations and, the Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, the Hartford clergyman who defied the OPA to drive to his summer home in New Hampshire decided he would not appeal his case.

The Rev. Mr. Parker lost his gasoline rations until October by decision of a local OPA hearings officer. Appeal could have been taken to higher officials in OPA but the minister announced his point had been achieved. He had called public attention to what he considered the unnecessary and inconsistent restrictions on use of gasoline.

State Fuel Administrator Seth W. Darley made the report on gasoline supplies. Gasoline on hand July 7, he said, was 30 per cent more than on May 31. Fuel oil for household heating was up 30 per cent and bunker oil up 39 per cent. There was no assurance from the fuel administrator that these supplies would be sufficient, but he said the "picture is somewhat brighter."

Bus Crowding

There will be more crowding on buses in Connecticut. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has suspended, by executive action, the requirement that standees be limited to 40 per cent of those seated. This was the peacetime rule of the Public Utilities Commission. When police set out to enforce it, they found it was being violated regularly. Six out of every 10 buses operated in Hartford were found during a recent survey to be loaded beyond this limit. The Office of Defense Transportation has granted a 6 per cent increase in the mileage allowance for Hartford bus companies, and some increases elsewhere in the State.

Draft Lists Combed

The Hartford County USDA War Board, acting under authority from the Selective Service, started this week to comb draft lists for men with dairy farm experience, between 38 and 45, not now in essential jobs. Letters are going to these registrants telling them they are needed in farm work, and indicating that a job in the Army awaits them if they do not choose to return to the land.

The first list of 328 names was supplied by the Bristol draft board. The list, it turned out, was incorrect. Only 12 men should have received the letters, and 316 other registrants had some indignant questions.

Prison Camp

State Farm Labor Supervisor Paul L. Putnam said he had asked for the establishment in Connecticut of a prison camp for 1,000 Italian prisoners of war to do farm work. He had no encouragement that the camp would be provided, he added.

Store Openings

Night opening of all retail stores in Hartford is under consideration as one means of checking absenteeism in war plants. The War Manpower Commission believes the fact that day workers have no chance to shop is one of the reasons that they stay away from the factory.

War Council

Harold F. Woodcock, athletic director at Yale, assumed the position of administrator of the Connecticut War Council, on leave of absence from his college job.

Victory Gardens

"Simply amazing" was the comment of Prof. Albert E. Wilkinson, University of Connecticut, on the results of amateur gardeners. Mr. Wilkinson has been the technical advisor for Connecticut's war garden campaign. He had one criticism. Gardeners, frightened by the potato famine in the spring, planted more potatoes than he would recommend. The space could better have been devoted to tomatoes, he believed.

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Funds Roll In for Aircraft Carrier

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Common Campaign Aids 'Shangri-La'

The "Retailers for Victory" campaign to help build an aircraft carrier to be called the Shangri-La is going forward with mounting War Stamp sales. Boston's quota has been set at $745,466 before the end of July, and officials urge everyone to purchase at least a $1 stamp. The ship, to be one of the greatest, fastest, and most formidable of its kind ever conceived, will cost $150,000,000. Special daily programs featuring radio and theater stars are being held on Boston Common, where stamp booths are strategically located.

Rain Worth Million To War Gardens

Today's downpour which fell from skies so heavily overcast that downtown office buildings were fully lighted this morning was held to be worth $1,000,000 in drought-relief to Victory Gardeners and farmers of Massachusetts by Louis A. Webster, the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

A similar point of view was adopted by C. B. Stevens, Regional Statistician for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture, who remarked that thousands of gardeners as well as farmers should welcome the rain.

"I hope it rains all day and all night," he said, holding that "it will benefit Victory Gardens, if it rains no harder than it has."

"We've been looking for this rain for two weeks," he told reporters in the Federal Building.

G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist in the United States Weather Bureau here, forecast scattered showers and scattered thunderstorms for the rest of the day throughout most of Massachusetts, parts of New Hampshire, and Southern Maine—the region now enjoying the rainfall, he reported.

Mr. Noyes's latest summary of New England climates and crops, issued yesterday, had stressed the serious lack of rain. It said:

"The continued lack of adequate rainfall over central and southern New England has produced a marked slowing-up of crop growth during the past week. This condition has been further aggravated by excessive heat and sunshine. Much of the early corn is wilting and many pastures are browned.

"Rainfall is most urgently needed in southwestern Maine and Rhode Island where drought conditions are approaching serious proportions; fires have destroyed large woodland acreage in these regions.

"Cranberries continue to show a good advance. The condition of Aroostook County potatoes is greatly improved, and the crop is now approaching the normal stage. On the whole, however, the week was decidedly unfavorable for agriculture in New England."

Army 'Freshmen' Rate High In 'College in Khaki' Course

War Activities in New England

With the announcement today of three more New England colleges participating in the Army Specialized Training Program, a preliminary survey of the "college in khaki" program indicated that the Army "freshmen" are of a higher grade than civilian entrants.

Dr. Everett B. Sackett, registrar of the University of New Hampshire, where 823 soldiers have been enrolled, this week concluded that the soldier-students throughout the nation "are much more capable mentally than civilian men entering college."

Durham's group is a "Specialized Training and Reassignment Unit," where the men are screened for immediate assignment to one of the two ASTP levels.

Those with little or no college education are given basic training equivalent to the first-year of college; those with a year or more of college go into the "advanced" phase, which when completed (some 72 weeks after the basic is begun) provides the equivalent of at least a four-year college course, many educators have reported.

Of the "STARS" at Durham who have qualified for advanced training, 93 per cent had a higher intelligence rating than the average for college freshmen, Dr. Sackett reported. Of those classified for the basic course, only two per cent fell into the lowest quarter of the country's college-freshmen range.

The campuses which have been added to the dozen in New England already colored with khaki are: Amherst College, Boston College, and Providence College.

'Silver City'

Honoring Meriden, Conn., where an Army-Navy "E" award has been won by the International Silver Company, a Liberty Ship will be named "The Silver City," it was announced today.

The award is to be made at ceremonies on July 27, but no date for the ship's christening has been announced.

Submarine Parche

The Submarine Parche will be launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard Saturday with Miss Betty Russell of Winder, Ga., as sponsor. She is the daughter of a United States District Court Judge, Robert L. Russell, and a niece of United States Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia.

Army 'Sparks'

Among 11 graduates of the Army Air Forces Radio School at Scott Field, Ill., to receive honor diplomas this week was Private First Class Edward M. Dugan, Jr., of Hyde Park, Mass.

Iroquois 'Eagle'

Leo Thompson of Gowanda, N. Y., in the "Five Nations" area of Indian lore, is the first full-blooded Iroquois to complete primary flight training at the Squantum Naval Reserve Avaition Base, it was announced today. The cadet has been assigned to Pensacola for advanced training leading to award of wings.

Of his two sisters in service, one is an Army nurse and the other a Navy nurse.

'Army Publishing Co.'

Regarded as unique in the United States Army, the Drafting and Reproduction Section of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards is set up to print 13,000 training guides every six weeks, having run off 113,000 guides and other books in less than a year.

The staff of two officers and 23 enlisted men was organized with equipment valued at more than $100,000 to meet the need for quick publication of new manuals, which have been important in training for the North African invasion.

Fireboat Drill

A spectacular event in the Coast Guard War Pageant on the Esplanade Aug. 1 is a fireboat drill, with a boat on the Charles River shooting six streams of colored water.

For display purposes only, the colored streams are accomplished by the use of colored powders.

One of the modern Hanley-type boats propelled by streams of water instead of other mechanical propulsion, the fireboat has a crew of six men. It is 30 feet long. Two are on duty in Boston Harbor.

Crews are graduates of the Coast Guard or Navy fire-control schools and co-operate with civilian firemen in fighting fires in warehouses and piers.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," and "S" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 25—Red "T" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Aug. 11—Stamp No. 22, good for one pound, expires on this date. Coffee is expected to come off ration list at this time.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31.

Oct. 31 — Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Leaders of Sect Back Their Belief

Three-year sentences in Federal prison were given yesterday to each of three Jehovah's Witnesses, who after draft-evasion convictions in United States District Court refused a final chance to enter armed service or "work of national importance."

They were: Lyle Elmer Wiltshire, of Clinton; Edgar Theodore Watson, of Springfield; and Frederick Gardener Flewelling, of West Somerville; who had sought exemption that they were full-time "ministers of the gospel."

Trial of a fourth member of the religious organization, Anthony Arcidiacono, of Lawrence, was postponed pending reconsideration of his case by his Draft Board, according to Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney.

Eight N. E. Men Listed Prisoners

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The names of eight New Englanders were included in a list of 160 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war in Germany, according to an announcement today by the War Department. They are:

Connecticut

Carlson, Staff Sergeant Roland A.—Mrs. Ellen O. Carlson, mother, Bridgeport.

Maine

Gott, Private First Class Leslie W.—Mrs. Evie L. Gott, mother, McKinley.
Richardson, Private First Class Dana E.—Frank Richardson, father, Phillips.

Massachusetts

Clark, Technical Sergeant Robert L.—Mrs. Isabell Clark, mother, Florence.
Diricco, Staff Sergeant Joseph—Paul Diricco, father, Marlboro.
Summers, First Lieut. Gordon A.—Mrs. Idena J. Summers, mother, Watertown.
Wrobel, Private John F.—Mrs. Mary Wrobel, mother, Lowell.

Rhode Island

Highcove, Staff Sergeant Paul—Mrs. Mary Highcove, mother, Woonsocket.

H. Stuart Michie

H. Stuart Michie, who passed on at Worcester yesterday, was a widely known world traveler and head of the Art Museum School of Worcester.

A native of Fergus, Ontario, Canada, he attended Upper Canada College, Toronto University, and in 1902 graduated from Pratt Institute where he studied art. An expert in Oriental art, Mr. Michie had traveled extensively in the Far East and was a collector of Japanese prints and stencils.

'World Athens' Advocate Is Boston Guest

A move to have Athens, Greece, recognized as the cultural and political capital of the world—perhaps exceeded even Geneva, Switzerland—has been launched by Costas Cotzias, last popularly elected mayor of the Grecian capital, who is now a refugee in New York.

At a dinner given in his honor last night at the Parker House by prominent Boston citizens of Greek ancestry, and attended by a representative of Mayor Tobin, and mayors of Greater Boston communities, Mr. Cotzias stated his hopes: First, of having Athens recognized as the political center of the European section, or even of the whole world, and the establishment there of all the international institutions and organizations which would spring from the peace conference.

Mr. Cotzias, who claims approval for his scheme by professors of Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard Universities, proposed, secondly, the establishment of an International Committee of Overseers to govern the cultural capital.

Resolutions to launch the proposed future for Athens and form a committee to push the proposal were voted informally at the Parker House meeting. Local leaders of the committee include Harris J. Booras, prominent Boston lawyer; Angelo J. Bassett, Boston businessman, and Mr. Cotzias, who has been visiting with Mr. Booras while in Boston. Charles H. Coyle, represented Mayor Tobin, and Mayor Bernard J. Sullivan of Chelsea, Mayor Daniel E. McLean of Beverly, Mayor Joseph J. Downey of Brockton; and Mayor Earl J. Chisholm of Malden, attended the affair.

According to an earlier disclosure by Mr. Cotzias, who fled the Nazi invasion of Greece in March, 1941, the movement to launch Athens as a world center had its inception in 1935 when he first presented the idea to Lincoln McVeagh, then United States Minister. Later, the idea was espoused by William H. Russell, of New York, whom Mr. Cotzias described as a "great friend of Greece," and who attended last night's meeting in Boston.

Mr. Cotzias also disclosed that the plan had reached the blueprint stage and envisaged a great cultural city in the shadow of the Acropolis in Athens.

13 New Englanders Listed as Missing

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The names of 13 New Englanders are included in a list of 147 United States soldiers announced by the War Department today as being missing in action in the Asiatic, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

European Area

Connecticut

Armstrong, Technical Sergeant Charles F., Charles F. Armstrong, father, Waterbury.
Tuminski, Staff Sergeant Edward T., John Tuminski, father, Stamford.

Maine

Morrison, Sergeant Delmar, Mrs. Lillian P. Morrison, mother, Oakfield.

Massachusetts

Aguiar, Staff Sergeant William, Antone S. Aguiar, father, Swansea.
Dillon, Second Lieut. James F., Jr., James F. Dillon, father, Springfield.
Francis, Second Lieut. John L., Mrs. Mary E. Francis, wife, Milton.
Reback, Second Lieut. Ralph S., Mrs. Mary Reback, wife, Peabody.

Middle East Area

Maine

Lafleur, First Lieut. Robert A., Daniel K. Lafleur, father, Waterville.

North African Area

Maine

McGuire, Staff Sergeant George O.—Mrs. Fred McGuire, mother, Presque Isle.

Massachusetts

Immonen, Technical Sergeant George J.—Mrs. Edith E. Maddocks, sister, Gardner.

Pacific Area

Maine

Scamman, Second Lieut. George E.—Mrs. Blanche A. Scamman, mother, West Scarboro.

Connecticut

Lane, Corporal William J., Jr.—William J. Lane, father, Ansonia.
Luzietti, Technical Sergeant Eugene, August Luzietti, father, New Haven.

23,000 Hens Are Cackling On Jasper's Poultry Farm

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture—including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening—has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story on "New Hampshire Eggs for Victory" is contributed by The Manchester Union-Leader. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Fred E. Beane

Of The Manchester Union-Leader

In his working clothes, khaki shirt and trousers, plenty of wrinkles—his sleeves rolled up—a tiny radio by his side recording the progress of the war—we found Grant Jasper of Hudson, N. H., grading eggs at a speed that only a veteran could acquire.

There was nothing in the setting to indicate farm ownership, or his valuable contribution to the northeastern poultry industry through leadership. Yet he was for three years President of NEPPCO., eight years President of the N. H. Poultry Growers' association, and first President of the N. H. Egg Producers' Co-operative. He still heads the co-operative and is executive board member of the other two.

Mr. Jasper is doing a hard day's work daily, helping meet a labor shortage, the while carrying on as owner and one-man director of his four-farm poultry plantation, where 23,000 laying birds—6,000 more than ever before—are cackling overtime to heap defeat on the Schicklgruber head.

Typical of the commercial poultrymen of New England, Mr. Jasper has hens here, there and everywhere, as his contribution to the war effort and victory, answering the nation's call for production of every possible egg. This particular farm has jumped its poultry production more than 35 per cent, far over the fondest goal set in Washington.

Filling the role of working poultryman by day, Mr. Jasper must do his planning and map his strategy by night. Strategy is the word too, Mr. Jasper assures us. For while his 23,000 New Hampshire hens produce specialized hatching eggs today, to be hustled to the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula tomorrow, Mr. Jasper must, figuratively speaking, be worrying about his poultry feed for the next day.

Grading Eggs

For as he stands there grading eggs from another truckload just in off the range, his radio warns him there is a shortage of corn. There's a shortage of wheat and barley, too. No one knows how long the soybean substitute for animal proteins will hold out. There's a rumor this and a rumor that.

Naturally no man who has built a four-farm 23,000 bird proposition from a handful of backyard birds back in 1918, has failed to stock his farm with an ordinary grain reserve. Nor has Mr. Jasper. Aware of wartime bottlenecks and the fact New England normally keeps only about a 10-day supply of grain on hand, he has shifted from daily supply to a two to four weeks' reserve. But two or four weeks' supply for 23,000 birds still leaves plenty of worries, for lack of proper grain a single day could easily throw his flocks into a tailspin and ruin his business. For hens, unlike cows, just do not continue, nor easily come back, when thrown off schedule.

Mr. Jasper says frankly that if it were not for the patriotic duty resting on every loyal American to produce all-out for victory, months ago he would have closed down one farm, possibly two of his four farms, and set aside time for enjoying his country home he has been a long time building for the purpose.

But this is war, he says sternly. It's either all hands produce and win or all hands sit back and become slaves to an over-ambitious Bavarian paperhanger named Hitler. Keenly aware of the true emergency, following national poultry conferences two years ago, Mr. Jasper came back to Hudson and began the building of a new laying house for 6,000 more birds. He made plans for all-out production, ordered every pen in every house on his three regular farms run at capacity, and bought a 110-acre farm for war expansion.

Since then, says Mr. Jasper, troubles have been at a dime a dozen. They come every morning in the rural mail box. They come every day over the radio. First there was a shortage of materials. Then priorities came along to make matters worse. Help was not to be had. Maybe you couldn't buy a hammer, the supply of spikes ran out—ODT plans indicated a shortage of gasoline—what about tires?

Farm Labor

If no other more complicated worries arise on a particular day, says Mr. Jasper, in comes a hired man, newspaper or letter in hand. He's got a job in a shipyard, he says—he's through scraping poultry dressing for the duration. The turnover was tremendous, says Mr. Jasper, until the government finally gave special deferment to farm workers. Since then, he says, the labor situation has been better.

At one time, his crew was down 50 per cent. He and his family were working day and night. So were the remaining men—and plenty angry about it too. If no man got through today, there was at least the prospect of his quitting tomorrow.

Having graded another two cases of eggs, this Hudson poultryman stops momentarily — with justifiable pride—to explain that the 23,000 New Hampshires are still rolling out the eggs, despite Hitler, Mussolini or Hirohito. His is a specialized farm with premium hatching eggs the main issue. Hatching is done, but mainly to put 35,000 chickens on the home range. His is a supply house for the Peninsula broiler business, Mr. Jasper explains.

Mr. Jasper is carrying on this giant war plant today with 10 hired men, plus the work he can do, he says proudly.

OPA Seeks to Show Proposed Rate Rise For Trucking Industry Not Justified

Despite the protests of small trucking companies that they were hard put to stay in business at current trucking rates, spokesmen of the Office of Price Administration today indicated at a State House hearing that they would try to prove that the trucking business had improved in the last year to the point that a proposed increase in rates was not justified.

At a resumption of hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Public Utilities Commission, this morning, OPA authorities continued to cross-examine trucking interests concerning their claims to higher rates than the prevailing ceilings allowed. The truckers were seeking a 12½ per cent rise on the grounds that operating charges had increased in greater proportion than their business.

Opposition which comes chiefly from the OPA will take the stand either this afternoon or tomorrow, it is expected, when the vast increase in trucking revenues will be cited to temper proposals for increased rates.

Trucking interests yesterday charged that they were too busy with myriad other reports on tires, gasoline and so forth, to bother with OPA forms covering reports on business conditions. The OPA objected to the inclusion of this remark in the official testimony.

At the same time, Ronald S. Woodbury, Treasurer of the New England Motor Rate Bureau, declared that "there is no question but what truckmen are fed up with answering questions of the OPA." He said this in defense of his statement that only 30 out of 400 small carriers in the Bureau had answered questionnaires sent to them by the Bureau at the request of the OPA.

Tin Cans Still Needed

Waste Spells Aid to the Axis

The Salvage Department of the War Production Board has reported a slight falling off in tin-can collections during the past week, and urges housewives not to let a single can escape to the rubbish pile. Recognizing that the fresh-vegetable season means fewer cans, the WPB stresses the need for action on the home front. With collections in Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22, Boston will wind up its July can collections tomorrow, as will Everett, Medford, Needham, Newton, and Revere. The only collections on Saturday will be in Somerville and Woburn.

Ralph H. Knapp

Ralph H. Knapp, who passed on at his home in Needham, Mass., was a son of Ira O. Knapp and Flavia S. Knapp, who were among the early students of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. He was President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1938.

Mr. Knapp received his early education in Boston public schools, graduating from Mechanic Arts High School, and continuing his studies at Tufts College, Department of Engineering, and the Massachusetts Normal Art School. In 1901, he became a member of the faculty of Mechanic Arts High School and later became head of the Drafting Department.

For 25 years Mr. Knapp served The Mother Church in numerous capacities, recently retiring as Superintendent of The Mother Church Sunday School. In his Branch Church in Needham, Mr. Knapp served successively as a member of the Board of Directors, President, and First Reader.

Funeral services will be held at the Eaton funeral home, 1351 Highland Avenue, Needham, tomorrow at 4 p. m.

Art in Boston—Stage and Screen—Daily Dialer—Plans for Short Films

Eight Mural Paintings At New England Mutual

In the lobby of the home office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, eight mural paintings by Charles Hoffbauer may now be seen. It is appropriate that a decorative undertaking of such magnitude be undertaken, for this edifice has become one of the architectural showplaces of Boston. The eight compositions have been inserted in eight shallow recesses of the lobby walls.

Mr. Hoffbauer's general theme treats significant events in the early history of New England. He has envisioned the episodes chosen in a detailed descriptive manner relating the historic moment with unmistakable documentary clarity. The mode of painting is illustrative. The artist has ignored tendencies cultivated by many of the mural painters of the Treasury Art Project. The emphasis is unmistakably historical and literal, and there is no subordination of graphically represented fact to larger pattern, or decorative motivation. The colors, too, correspond as closely as pigment will allow to the original textures and surfaces.

On the other side of Copley Square in the Boston Public Library are the murals of John Singer Sargent, Puvis de Chavannes, Edwin Abbey. No two painters of wall surfaces seem to see eye to eye; each has a personal preference, a predisposition towards the grandiose, the intimate, the austere, the dramatic, the symbolic. The method of Mr. Hoffbauer is the most easily accessible, the most quickly grasped and read. No doubt, parades of Boston schoolchildren will ascend the stairway of the New England Mutual to examine and enjoy these panels. They will recognize familiar landmarks and historical scenes and characters. Undoubtedly they will experience delight that comes with recognition.

Earliest theme is "Samoset Meets the First Plymouth Settlers, 1622." There are the anxious-eyed Pilgrims standing near a log cabin amid the tall pines and elm trees. In the second panel "Governor Winthrop Reaches Salem" on board the Arabella the early limner-likenesses provided Mr. Hoffbauer with the characteristic features of the first Governor. Third, "Departure for the Siege of Louisburg," in which the embarkation of British troops and New England militia is described. Fourth, "Mass Meeting in Old South" before the Boston Tea Party. This assembly recalls a Rowlandson drawing. Fifth, "Ride of Paul Revere," a nocturne in the olive shades of which a momentous event is formulating. Sixth, "Washington Takes Command of the Continental Army at Cambridge." Seventh, "Reading of the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House, Boston." Here is a scene in which an excited and happy populace is portrayed in the foreground against the beautiful façade of our Old State House. Finally, "Launching of the Frigate, Constitution," with a fascinated crowd of spectators.

There is a feeling of history-in-the-making in this sequence into which Mr. Hoffbauer has put no end of care, and out of which emerges the spectacle of the saga of New England. D. A.

On the Stage

Gladys George, who presumably will play the part of Sabina in "The Skin of Our Teeth" when it comes to Boston, is expected to take over the part in New York on Aug. 23. Miriam Hopkins, who is doing the part now, is going to Hollywood. Florence Reed, now on vacation, is expected to return to the cast on Aug. 2 or 16.

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Edith King will play the role of Bianca and James Monks that of Cassio in the Theater Guild's "Othello," coming to the Colonial in September.

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Vera Zorina is now being mentioned as a possibility for the new musical, "One Man's Venus," which Cheryl Crawford is expected to bring to Boston for a debut at the Shubert in mid-September.

Berlin to Go Overseas

Irving Berlin has concluded a week's appearance with a small unit of his soldier show, "This Is the Army," at Camp Santa Anita, Calif., preparatory to going overseas. This smaller unit of the soldier show has been trying out new and old material, preparatory to playing an abbreviated version of "This Is the Army" for servicemen in the European and African war areas. The picture version of the soldier show, produced in Technicolor by Warners for Army Emergency Relief, has been going through its final cutting stages.

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include a March of Time issue on the F. B. I. Front, "Memories of Europe" in Technicolor, a "Crime Does Not Pay" film called "Coffins on Wheels," "Cavalcade of San Francisco" in Technicolor, a comedy with Allen Jenkins called "My Wife's an Angel," cartoons, and newsreels.

On the Esplanade

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
First Movement Symphony No. 5 ..... Beethoven
"Little" Fugue in G minor ..... Bach-Cailliet
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
The Star-Spangled Banner
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Polka and Russian Dance from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Cailliet
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

'Cagon Pass,' by Molly Luce

To be shown at an exhibition at the Newport Art Association opening July 28

Film Plays and Players

Film rights to "Roughly Speaking" by Louise Pierson have been purchased by Warners as a vehicle for Bette Davis. Mrs. Pierson will go to Hollywood on Aug. 1 to collaborate with Catherine Turney on the screen play.

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"Rhapsody in Blue," a film biography of George Gershwin, is going into production this week at the Warner studios. Robert Alda, a newcomer to the screen, and Joan Leslie play the leading roles. Paul Whiteman, Al Jolson, Oscar Levant, and George White will appear as themselves. The supporting cast includes Charles Coburn and Morris Carnovsky. Irving Rapper is directing.

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Columbia will make a film about the work of women in war called "Soldiers in Slacks."

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Warner Brothers' film version of Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army" will be shown for the first time on July 28 at the Hollywood Theater, New York.

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Victor Saville will direct the technicolor production "Heart of a City," to be produced by Columbia, with Rita Hayworth and Janet Blair in the leads.

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Loretta Young is to have the lead in Paramount's screen version of Rachel Field's novel, "And Now Tomorrow," and Susan Hayward will have an important role.

Christian Science Program on Radio

Charles William Morse will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, July 25, at 8:30 a. m. (E. W. T.) The subject of the address is "In Quietness and Confidence."

This is the second program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:15 p. m.—War Review. Brent Wood on "Propaganda Front." GCS, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. A talk by Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Vatican City—9:30—Broadcast in English. HVJ, 9.6meg., 31m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Russian Night at the Proms. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Guatemala—12:00 a. m.—Radio-Theatre of America. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Friday, July 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 890 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York.

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.		Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talks.	"Right to Happiness"		Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas"; sketch		Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
4:30 Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Earl Hines' Orchestra..
4:45 B. Elliott: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound"; sk..	"Young Widder Brown";		Jan Garber's Orchestra.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits.....	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news..	Sammy Kale's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits.....	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk..	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sports; Music Interlude.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Network program	Newscast	Network program	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics: music
6:30 J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton; Music..	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad.....	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue.....	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sports Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Ray Bloch Presents"...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news.....	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or..	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Religious program:
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War".....	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita.	Fred Lang, news.....	speakers
8:00 Mary Astor; Mischa	Roy Porter, news.....	"Blind Date"; orch.;	Music in Variety.....	Studio speaker
8:15 Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Arlene Francis, m. c.,	Volney Hurd, news....	Ed. Barry's Band
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Question for America"	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Negro Business Hour...
8:45 Death Valley; News	"Can We Afford Nationalism?"; Rupert Hughes; others	"Question for America"	Trendler's Orchestra	Irish Music
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Stage Door Canteen	Music Hall: Bing Crosby & Co.; William Frawley	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Schubert: Selected Songs
9:15			News Service	
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Lopez Or.; sports.....	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Classical Album: Schubert: Selected Songs
9:45 Stage Door Canteen		Basil Rathbone; orch.	Cab Calloway's Orch.	
10:00 "The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"...	"Lulu & Johnny"; songs	Durante; Cigala Orch.	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade..
10:30 Norman Thomas	"Silver Nocturne".....	"Hello"; musical variety;	Paul Schubert, news..	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music; Newscast.....	Dinning Sisters; orch...	Musical Roundup	Dance Digest; L. Brown
11:00 News; Bill Henry ..	Earl Hines' Orchestra..	News; Baseball scores..	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; music ..	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Neil Bondshu's Orch....	Art Kassel's Orchestra..
11:30 Tunes: Orchestra..	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music at War"; Josef	So American Serenade:	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Eileen Farrell	Newscast	Stopak, cond.; songs	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock..	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band..	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; War Summary	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup.....	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00 News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news..	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam"; drama....	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music.....	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Herb Lewis' Orch.	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 Interviews	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; Ruth Moss: Int..	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30 Food Fair Summary	Breakfast Club	"Treasury Star Parade..	"Organ"; vocalists	"Waltzing With You"..
9:45 Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"..
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson.	Lora Lawton; sketch....	News Commentator	Musical program
10:18 American Stories..	Club Fiesta	"The Open Door"; sk..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill";	Fishermen's Program ..	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party; variety show; orchestra..	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"A Woman of America"		
11:00 "Dan"; drama	Breakfast Music; Inter..	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news....	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband";	Breakfast Music; Inter..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Bright Horizons";	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"; or..	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"All-Star Dance Parade'	"David Harum"; sketch.	"What's Your Idea?"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Bonke Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs....	"Uncle Sam"; drama..	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	"Backstage Talk's"; News	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins".....	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavacchio Ensemble	Ginger & Lanny; News.	Italian Quarter Hour..
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days; musicale.	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, featuring
1,45 "The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news..	Jean Harper, songs....
2:00 Serial drama.....	Women's Defense; Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama.....	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love and Learn'	Studio orchestra; Talks	"Light of the World"...	Sports Comment	"Uncle Sam"; drama....
2:45 "Pepper Young's Fa..	Studio orchestra; Talks	Betty Crocker, talk...	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Plantation Echoes	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.		Musical Fantasy
3:30 Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music.....	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"		Dolly Daw's Orchestra..
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	"Backstage Wife".....	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Frankie Masters' Orch..
4:15 Reporter; News ..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		Xavier Cugat's Orch....
4:30 Those With Us: Int.	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-White Sox baseball game	Harry James' Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac....	The Sea Hound; sketch.	"Young Widder Brown"...		Woody Herman's Orch..
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits....	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mitchell Ayres' Orch..
5:15 'Date Book'; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits....	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Front Page Farrell"...	Chick Carter; sketch...	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports News
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers..	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music..
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad.....	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue.....	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Norman Cloutier Orch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news.....	March to Victory
7:15 "Our Secret Weapon"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	J. Cole and B. Norris...	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	WBZ Newsreel of Air ..	Navy School of Music:	Irene Dunne, songs.....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments.	guest speakers	Excursions in Science..
8:00 Corliss Archer; sk..	Roy Porter, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"...	Bob Crosby Showcase...
8:15 Corliss Archer; sk..	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	George Hamilton's Or.	Ed Barry's Band.....
8:30 "Adventures of the	Salute to Labor	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news.....
8:45 Thin Man"; news.	Throughout the World.	now's Orch.; soloists.	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan; music talk
9:00 Playhouse: "Too	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Fauré:
9:15 Many Husbands"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	"Pelleas et Melisande"
9:30 "That Brewster	George Olsen's Orch...	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Fauré:
9:45 Boy"; com. serial.	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show; Art Baker.	show; J. R. King, m. c.	"Pelleas et Melisande"
10:00 Bob Hawk; "Thanks	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news..	News; Defense Talk....
10:18 to the Yanks".....	Waltz Time	Lou; music; guest...	Bob Grant's Orch.....	Treasury Star Parade..
10:30 "Blair"; song.....	River Nocturne.....	Boon's Newsreel; guest..	Paul Schubert, news...	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music; Newscast.....	Research Adventures	Musical Roundup	Red Nichols' Orchestra.
11:00 News; News analysis	Earl Hines' Orchestra..	News; Baseball scores..	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:18 J. Edward's Orch...	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk.	Fred Shaffer's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch...
11:30 R. Scott's Orch.:	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Music Without Words":	Day's End; music.....
11:48 Jack Smith	Newscast	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss" by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Biography," featuring Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 7:30-9 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 2, 5, 8. "Forever and a Day." 3:10, 6:30, 9:20.

Fenway—"Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11:30, 2:20, 5:15, 8:30. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Get Going," Robert Paige, Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 1:35, 6:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1, 4:30, 7:50. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Majestic—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. 2:40, 5:58, 9:12. "Tarzan's Triumph," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:08, 4:26, 7:44.

Metropolitan—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.

Paramount—"Dixie," Bing Crosby. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:06.

RKO-Boston—"The Leopard Man," Margo, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show, 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"War Clouds in the Pacific," "March on Marines," Travel, Sports, Cartoons, latest newsreels.

State—"Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucile Ball. 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05.

Telepix—"March of Time—Invasion," "Fishing in the St. Lawrence," "Variety Musical," "Escape From Concentration Camp," "AAC Technical Training Command at Miami Beach," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Doomed to Die," 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. "Invisible Ghost," 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Uptown—"Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 2:55, 6:05, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:35, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads." 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Forever and a Day," Ray Milland, Merle Oberon. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Texas," Claire Trevor. "False Faces," Rex Williams. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Powers Girl," Ann Shirley. Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.
Regent — "Seven Miles to Alcatraz," Bonita Granville. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Rhythm of Islands," Alan Jones. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, "Jail House Blues."
Coolidge Corner: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
Cleveland Circle: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 2, 5, 8.
Elliott: Song Shop — "Mr. and Mrs. Smith": "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Young and Willing," Rita Hayworth.
University: "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 1:34, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Gone With The Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable.
Codman Square: "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 3:10, 8.
Park: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydons. 3:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Let's Have Fun," Margaret Lindsay. 1:36, 4:46, 7:58. "Bataan," 3:46, 5:58, 9:06.
Mystic: "Shantytown," Mary Lee. 3:15, 8:55. "Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 2:02, 9:02. "Keeper of the Flame," Katherine Hepburn. 3:12, 9:12.
Orpheum: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. 2:30, 8:10. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 3:45, 9:30.
Strand: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 3:05, 8:30. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:30. Continuous from 6:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. "Redhead From Manhattan," Lupe Velez.
Fellsway: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "White Savage," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Shantytown," Mary Lee. "Jacare," Frank Buck. Stage Show. Strand: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold.
Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.
Strand: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydons. "The Purple V," John Archer.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camsee: "Hit Parade of 1943," Susan Hayward. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee. 2:00, 7:54. "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 3:17, 9:02.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Panama Hattie," Anne Southern. "No Place for a Lady," Margaret Lindsay.
Galaxy: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. "Desert Victory."

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Wings Up."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford.

Variety Shows Feature Radio Fare Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Stage Door Canteen": Bert Lytell is host to Mary Martin, film singer-actress, Elsa Maxwell, columnist, Jack Smith, vocalist, and Bert "Mad Russian" Gordon on "Stage Door Canteen," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Variety: From Gardner Field, Calif., will come "Wings of Music," featuring the Air Force Band under the direction of Master Sergeant Tommy Jones, formerly of Kay Kyser's troupe, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. And Army men from Carlisle Barracks training center, in Pennsylvania, are scheduled to appear on "Major Bowes' Amateurs," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. William Frawley, Hollywood character actor, will be Bing Crosby's guest tonight, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Music: Joan Brooks selects "Beloved" as her special "memory" song for men in the armed services, CBS-WEEI, 11:15 p. m. Eileen Farrell, soprano, sings "O Patria Mia" from Verdi's "Aida" as soloist in her series with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, conducted by Howard Barlow, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m. "Music at War," dedicated to the U. S. Navy tonight, will feature among other nautical music "Fanfare for the Navy," written especially for this program, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Drama: Outstanding acts of war heroism are scheduled to be dramatized on "The First Line," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Discussion: "Can We Afford Nationalism?" will be discussed by Rupert Hughes, affirmative, and Dr. Lewis Browne, negative, on "America's Town Meeting of the Air," Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m. Norman Thomas, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Post-war World Council, and head of the Socialist Party in the United States, is scheduled to discuss co-operation among nations after the war, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 23

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

WGTB, Boston (46.4m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orch
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
5:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allan Roth's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-White Sox Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Ray Henle, News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News

U. S. Vanguard Sweeps Over Sicily

Continued from Page 1

Associated Press correspondent in the field said.

This key City of 25,000 population was the largest urban center in Southwestern Sicily to fall into Allied hands and cost the Axis one of its main air bases. From it Axis fliers used to harass Allied shipping.

Castelvetrano was captured after the Americans had fought their way more than 60 miles in three days through mountainous terrain and over roads where bridges were demolished and mines were laid thickly.

In the wake of the infantry, a huge American armored column broke through to exploit the gain with heavily gunned half-track vehicles, Sherman tanks, and light tanks.

Allied headquarters in North Africa reported that in addition to Castelvetrano and Sciacca, these places were captured in the American westward sweep:

San Stefano Quisquina, only about 30 miles south of Palermo on the north coast and 40 miles west of Enna;

San Caorina, seven miles northeast of Caltanissetta and 28 miles south of the north coast;

Menfi, midway between Castelvetrano and Sciacca;

Caltabellotta, the Sciacca airdrome;

The airdrome at Castelvetrano.

Ramacca, 22 miles southwest of Catania, fell to the British.

The American columns now were approaching Palermo, the Capital of Sicily, with a last mountain range guarding that vital seaport.

Police Head Slain In Bombing of Rome

By the Associated Press

The Rome Radio reported that Premier Mussolini paid tribute to General Hazon, Supreme Commander of Italian Military Police who was killed July 19 in the bombing of Rome, by going to the chapel where the body rested.

The broadcast said General Hazon was "killed by enemy bombs at the moment he was going to bombed zones."

This was the first mention of Il Duce in connection with the Rome bombing which occurred at a time when, according to a German communiqué July 21, he was conferring with Adolf Hitler in Northern Italy.

Americans Driving Toward Palermo

Castelvetrano is 50 miles west of Agrigento and Porto Empedocle, towns on the south coast captured by the Americans July 17 and 18. Sciacca is about 30 miles west of these two places.

The American steamroller was making swift progress in a drive toward Palermo on the north coast, herding panicky Italians and their German allies into the northeast corner of the island. The Italian 26th Assieta Division was said to be surrendering almost en masse as Axis prisoners mounted to more than 40,000.

But along the east coast fierce fighting continued between the Simeto River and Catania where the German Hermann Göring Armored Division and fresh Nazi forces, including a parachute infantry battalion, were contesting every inch of ground with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army.

The Eighth Army, however, was making steady, if slow, progress.

Fierce fighting was taking place, an Allied communiqué said, and "heavy casualties are being inflicted on the enemy."

A Reuters correspondent with the British Fleet in the Mediterranean reported that British warships, again boldly steaming up to the Italian mainland, subjected Crotone on the Gulf of Taranto to a heavy five-minute bombardment on July 21. This was the second attack by British surface ships on the Italian mainland of the war, the first was at Genoa on Feb. 9, 1941.

Evidence that the morale of the German forces in Sicily is very low and there has been panic among the troops, was found in a captured Nazi order signed by Gen. Conrath, commander of the Hermann Göring Division.

Text of Order To Göring Division

The order says:

"I had the bitter experience to watch scenes during these last days which are not worthy of a German soldier, particularly not soldiers of the Panzer Division of Hermann Göring.

"Persons came running to the rear hysterically crying because they had heard the detonation of a single shot fired somewhere on the landscape. Others, believing in false rumors, moved a whole column to the rear. In one instance, supplies were senselessly distributed to soldiers and civilians by a supply unit that had fallen victim to a rumor.

"I want to state in these instances that these facts were committed not only by the youngest soldiers but also by C. O. and warrant officers. Panzer fear and spreading rumors are to be eliminated by the severest measures.

"Withdral without orders and cowardice are to be punished on the spot and, if necessary, by the use of weapons.

"I shall apply the severest measures of court martial against such saboteurs of the fight for the freedom of our nation and shall not hesitate to give the death sentence in serious cases. I expect all officers will use their influence to suppress such an undignified attitude in the Panzer Division of Hermann Göring."

Allied air forces again smashed at Crotone airfield and Naples railway facilities, covering their targets with bomb bursts.

Flying Fortresses again visited Grosseto airfield, 90 miles north of Rome, sprinkling their heavy loads of explosives across the runways and buildings, while fighters, fighter-bombers, and intruders continued to sweep the island's railroads, highways, and sea approaches by day and night.

Four enemy planes were destroyed during the operations, compared with the loss of two Allied aircraft.

The Italian communiqué reported that British aircraft attempted to machine-gun an airdrome in Rome and said casualties from the July 19 American raid on the Capital were 717 killed and 1,599 injured.

In Sicily, the announcement said, Allied forces are attacking in the central and eastern sectors with infantry and tanks.

Seven Allied ships were declared torpedoed off Syracuse as well as one large naval unit.

The German 15th Armored Division was reported by Allied Headquarters to be in retreat toward the northeastern part of the island from the Enna area. Canadians drove on in the face of determined resistance, but the American sweep was said by the communiqué to be meeting only light and ineffective opposition.

Reports at Headquarters continued to confirm earlier reports that German officers were shooting Italians who attempted to march toward the American lines under white flags, and that in some instances the Italians had shot German officers.

Booty captured in the American advance at Caltanissetta was officially stated to include 14 locomotives and 100 freight cars, in good condition.

American Advance Reported by BBC

Another unconfirmed report broadcast by the BBC in London, said American forces also had reached the northern shore of Sicily and were within 15 miles of Palermo.

This broadcast, similar to one heard by CBS in New York, may have been based on an erroneous interpretation of the Headquarters announcement of the capture of San Stefano Quisquina, 30 miles south of Palermo; there is a San Stefano de Camastra on the north coast but hitherto there have been no indications that the Americans were approaching it.

The early fall of Palermo, which would be the greatest victory yet in the Sicilian invasion, was seen as inevitable if this BBC report were correct.

Although there was no confirmation at Allied Headquarters, it was known that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s vanguard was racing through difficult but poorly defended country toward the north coast, and was at least within 28 miles of the northern shore.

Russia:

Battle for Orel Gains in Violence

In a battle of increasing violence which raged 200 miles south of Moscow, the Russians said they beat through masses of enemy tanks and infantry for gains of four to nine miles and overran 90 villages.

The London Radio said that Hitler had ordered Orel, hinge of the entire Nazi south-central defense line, held "at all costs."

The three-pronged Russian drive which threatened to outflank the City of 110,000 from the north and south and menaced it from the east, held these positions:

Driving from the north, the Russians had reached Buky, about 40 miles west of the city and within five miles of the crucial Orel-Bryansk railway at a point 35 miles northeast of Bryansk. Another column from the north had toppled Optukha, nine miles northeast of Orel on the railway from fallen Mtsensk.

Soviet forces smashing frontally from the east had driven into Zolotarevo, 11 miles away.

The southern advance on the city was meeting the toughest German opposition and a Soviet commuiqué said only that the Russians "continued to forge ahead." That column was last reported west of Malo at a point about 30 miles south of Orel.

In severe battles on July 21 the Russians said they knocked out more than 77 tanks and 131 Nazi planes in the Orel sector alone, and announced that the day's fighting, which raged as far south as the Donets River basin, had taken a toll of 5,800 Germans.

The day's Nazi losses brought the totals as announced by the Russians since July 5 to 3,393 tanks and 2,342 planes destroyed and more than 75,000 Germans slain.

At Belgorod, 165 miles south of Orel, where the Germans gained initial advantages in their summer campaign which were checked when the Russians began to counterattack on July 12, the Russians said their forces again had advanced.

The Berlin radio, explaining the Naxi retreats as part of the High Command's plan "to force the enemy to the greatest use and abuse of his forces" in battles of attrition "where the goal is not to gain ground," said 45,172 Russians had been taken prisoner and 4,827 tanks and 2,344 planes had been destroyed or captured since July 5.

South Pacific:

Allies Tightening Net Around Munda

United States ground troops are within a "few thousand yards" of Munda airfield, a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., announced at South Pacific Headquarters.

The beleaguered Japanese, clinging tenaciously to the key New Georgia Island position, are situated behind strong defensive positions ringing the field, but the Americans are making "very satisfactory progress," the spokesman said.

This dispatch indicated the American troops may have succeeded in moving closer upon Munda than the position two miles away which they have held for some time and which was their nearest approach previously reported. Although two miles and a few thousand yards are roughly synonymous, the statement that the enemy now is contained within defenses surrounding the airdrome itself and that its capture is in reach suggests a further advance has been made.

The majority of the enemy's artillery has been knocked out, and the Japanese are fighting chiefly with mortars, machineguns, and small weapons.

The spokesman said there was no sign the enemy could break through our ground, sea, and air blockade of Munda and that no important Japanese forces have got through to relieve or reinforce the base.

Japanese opposition was said to be deteriorating steadily, but the spokesman was unwilling to estimate the time when a final breakthrough and capture is believed possible.

There have been minor raids by enemy ground patrols, but these have resulted in heavy losses to the Japanese. The Americans, the spokesman said, have suffered far less severely.

The fighting is going on in heavy jungle which extends to the edge of the field from all sides. United States planes are operating in close support of the ground campaign, and "we are pouring it on" with many daily air strikes, the spokesman added.

Japanese Fighters Routed in Battle

From somewhere in New Guinea comes word that Fifth United States Army Air Force Lightning fighter planes destroyed or damaged at least 30 Japanese fighters, including several Messerschmitts, in a blazing aerial action over Northeastern New Guinea.

Two American planes were lost.

The Lightnings were covering a bombing and strafing attack by twin-engined Mitchell bombers in the Madang sector 150 miles northwest of Salamaua.

The American fighters not only drove off the enemy force before it could challenge the Allied bombers, but also forced the Japanese planes to jettison bombs over their own territory. The enemy fighters, which carried a bomb on each wing, dropped these explosives and their belly tanks indiscriminately, possibly even upon their own troops.

The Japanese shot down one P-38, then strafed the parachuting pilot. Another Lightning is missing. A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters reported that one of the pilots was safe.

China:

U. S. Planes Hit Enemy Targets

In three days of offensive action, the United States 14th Air Force attacked targets in the vicinity of Haiphong and Hongay, French Indo-China, made a sweep in the Hankow area of Central China and bombed a Japanese advance base at Tengching, Yunnan Province, a United States communiqué announced.

In the attacks on French Indo-China, the war bulletin said, the Americans scored direct hits on a floating dock and "with good results" at Haiphong.

All aircraft engaged in the missions returned safely.

Sinkings:

Submarine Triton Reported Missing

The Navy announced that the American submarine Triton had failed to return from a war patrol.

The Triton, which had destroyed more than a dozen enemy warships and merchantmen, was commanded by Lieut. Commander George Kenneth MacKenzie, Jr., of Brooklyn.

The vessel carried a normal complement of about 60 men.

It was the tenth United States undersea boat to be lost in this war, including eight lost as a result of combat in the Pacific and two as a result of noncombat incidents in the Atlantic.

On the other hand, United States subs have accounted for 283 Japanese ships sunk or damaged, including a total of 200 sunk.

Churchill Unaware Writers Told Secret

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of Commons he was not aware that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gave newsmen in North Africa advance information about the invasion of Sicily, but implied that, if it were true, he thought the secret was well kept.

The statement was made in a written reply to Mr. Thomas Naylor, Laborite member of Parliament, who asked July 16 if the Prime Minister was aware such a vital military secret had been entrusted to allied correspondents nearly a month in advance and if British commanders would be warned against making such disclosures in future.

"I have no information in regard to the first part of the question," Mr. Churchill's reply said. "As regards the second part, full and precise instructions are already in force.

"In view of the tactical surprise effected and of the results achieved in the present operation, no addition to these instructions appears to be necessary."

[Mr. Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent, disclosed in a dispatch from North Africa that General Eisenhower told the assembled Allied press in mid-June that Sicily would be the object of the next Allied offensive.]

Remiss Mussolini

DALLAS, Texas, July 22 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, member of the Papal Court and presiding bishop of the North Texas [Roman] Catholic Diocese, yesterday deplored Premier Mussolini's failure to declare Rome an open city.

"He left our air force no alternative," Bishop Lynch said. "There was nothing to do but destroy the military installations that were contributing to the Axis war effort. I can only pray that some thoughtless American or British youth will not deviate from his course and carelessly destroy some landmark of historic importance."

How Russian Pincer Nips

By a Staff Artist

Map of Orel Offensive

White arrows indicate how the multi-pronged Soviet offensive threatens the powerful German base of Orel and the Orel-Bryansk Railway, key link in the German supply system on the Eastern Front.

Cannon Installed In Mustang Fighters

By the Associated Press

Inglewood, Calif., July 22

Cannon have been placed in some P-51 Mustang fighter planes to increase their effectiveness against the Axis.

After a series of tests, a number of Mustangs were equipped with four 20-millimeter cannon each, making them capable of exploding locomotives and destroying small merchant ships, North American Aviation Company announced. The company said addition of cannon has not impaired the Mustangs' qualities as fighters.

Some cannon-equipped planes are being used by the RCAF and the RAF, and United States Army Forces are ready to send them into action, the statement said.

Allied Unity Is Acclaimed By Patterson

Continued from Page 1

munications in any section of the island.

Naval forces, mostly British, are giving "excellent" co-operation, providing long-range artillery for the shelling of coastal points and roads. A famous British battleship has joined the bombardments, which have included shelling of Catania, Axis strong point.

Pleased by Showing

The War Department is particularly pleased with the showing made by the United States Seventh Army. Only the First Division had extensive combat service in Tunisia, yet its Third Infantry Division and airborne troops have "fought like veterans" in the Sicilian advance.

Sicilian civilians are co-operating heartily with the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories—the AMGOT—which already, under the leadership of British Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, has ousted Fascist ringleaders from office and replaced them with military personnel.

More than 40,000 prisoners, mostly Italian, have been taken by the Allies, including four generals commanding divisions, sure indication that the Italian heart is not in the battle. Some Italian units are surrendering in mass, and instances are reported in which Italian soldiers killed German officers prior to giving up.

Porto Empedocle on the southwest coast has been added to the list of seaports captured almost intact. This, along with Syracuse and Augusta, is being used to capacity to handle supplies and troops pouring into the campaign.

Picture of Co-ordination

The whole picture, as summed up by Mr. Patterson, shows the superb results of months of meticulous Allied planning which included the development of full co-ordination between ground, air, and naval forces. Simultaneously, the swift collapse of Italian resistance, and the willingness of Sicilians to co-operate with the AMGOT, is being scanned eagerly for its indication of the caliber of Italian resistance when the mainland is reached.

Mr. Patterson, however, sounded a sharp warning against excess optimism, should Sicily fall like a ripe plum to the Allies, emphasizing to his press conference that "it is almost certain that the fighting in immediate prospect will be much harder than anything we've experienced to date." This was taken to refer to campaigns against the European Continent itself.

"We would do well not to underrate the losses ahead," he said.

Remarking that the United States had not been a fighting force in World War II for a longer period than its participation in World War I, Mr. Patterson drew a comparison of losses which showed that whereas throughout World War I the United States Army sustained 248,589 casualties in killed, wounded, or missing, in World War II the Army figure on July 7, was 65,136. The latter figure included neither the Sicilian campaign nor the Solomon-New Guinea losses.

Suffering severe losses themselves, Axis forces in Sicily are being concentrated in the northeast corner of the island, the Acting Secretary of War declared. He said enemy re-enforcements might be crossing the Straits of Messina into this tight corner, but that it was equally likely the area was being utilized as an avenue of escape to the toe of the Italian boot.

Superiority in Air

The measure of Allied superiority in Sicily was indicated in the air, Mr. Patterson continued, revealing that the Axis has only "two or three" serviceable airfields left, and these are under constant bombardment by Allied fliers using fields in Southern Sicily hastily vacated by the Nazi and Italian Air Forces.

Allied casualties throughout the campaign on land, sea, and air have been remarkably light, there being no truth in Axis claims of heavy Allied naval losses.

The administration set up by the AMGOT in Sicily "may well provide the pattern for temporary civilian control of other Axis countries," Mr. Patterson stressed. While removing big-wig Fascists from office, this government has allowed many smaller administrative officials to carry on and this technique is proving highly successful. Simultaneously, the military administration has freed a number of political prisoners who had been jailed on Sicily by the Fascist Government.

Reverting to the dangers of complacency from easy victories, the Acting Secretary condemned in particular the Los Angeles transportation strike for its "crippling effect on five of our largest aircraft plants."

Rome Bombing Backs Pleas for Open City

Continued from Page 1

States from Berne and Stockholm report tension mounting in Rome where civilian population of a city of normally 1,500,000, but now swollen to 2,000,000 has been told to evacuate. Chaotic conditions exist on highways because, says a quoted dispatch to a German-controlled news agency in Sweden, all railways are clogged with "military movement."

This, in itself, shows the military importance of the bombed Capital and military rail center and the difficulty of making it an "open city" by abandoning its military use.

Weapon Against Duce

There are some indications here that the United Nations will seek to use the Pope's statement as a weapon against the Mussolini dictatorship. Deep unrest is already stirring in Italy, following Mediterranean victories and the Sicilian campaign. Now, if responsibility for further injury to Rome is placed on the Fascists, the very force of the Pope's regret may stir up rebellious Italians to change the situation which creates it.

Under an informal arrangement, the Vatican City maintains an apostolic delegate in Washington. The 1943 World Almanac quotes a Roman Catholic population in the United States of 22,293,000.

Article 25 of the Hague Convention of 1907 declares that attacks or bombardments of cities which are "undefended" is prohibited. Application of this rule, in order to make Rome a so-called "open city," would be difficult for Mussolini. It presumably would mean evacuation of the Italian military machine, and diversion of military supplies around the Capital, an almost impossible condition with "all roads leading to Rome."

As an open city, Axis forces still could defend it from capture on the outside but could not legally put up resistance within the City to Allied troops landed by parachute, perhaps within City limits. Paris and Brussels were spared as open cities, by the Axis, but Rotterdam was deliberately bombed, and also Belgrade. Japan has persistently bombarded Chinese cities evacuated by Chinese troops.

Up to Mussolini

At Dallas Bishop Joseph P. Lynch said responsibility for the Allied bombing rests solely with Mussolini. "He left our Air Force no alternative. There was nothing to do but destroy the military installations that were contributing to the Axis war effort," he said.

At South Bend, Ind., Dr. Francis E. McMahon, President of the Catholic Association for International Peace, asserted that the bombing of Rome was justified if postwar plans are directed to bringing about a better world.

"As the Crusaders once stormed Jerusalem to rescue the Holy Land from the infidel, so American fliers bombed Rome to drive out the Fascists," he said.

Like Crusaders

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 22 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. McMahon, President of the [Roman] Catholic Association for International Peace and professor of philosophy at the University of Notre Dame, said last night that "as the Crusaders once stormed Jerusalem to rescue the Holy Land from the infidel, so American fliers bombed Rome to drive out the Fascists."

"This grave action has meaning only if we are crusaders engaged in bringing a better world into being—better spiritually, economically, socially," he said in a statement. "If these are not our purposes—if we are fighting merely for the old status quo of national selfishness, economic injustice, and spiritual blight—then we are indeed men of misery."

Rome-Bombing Propaganda Catches Axis Flat-Footed

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The United Nations beat the propaganda-wise Axis to the punch by telling the world about the Rome bombing eight minutes after the first explosives fell on the Capital of Fascist Italy.

Details of how this was accomplished came out today, emphasizing how such generals as Dwight D. Eisenhower have added the propaganda weapon to the plane, tank, and shell in the global conflict.

Recognizing the high importance of getting out first with the Allied story of the raid, the Army made minute arrangements which went off without a hitch.

Just as the first bomb left its Fortress bay, the plane flashed a signal to Algiers, Algeria. That was at 5:13 a. m. (E. W. T.) July 19.

Algiers relayed the information by shortwave to the United States Army's Pentagon Building in Washington.

There the news was broken to reporters who had been routed out of bed, and to an Office of War Information man who had a telephone line open to New York.

At 5:21 a. m. exactly, before the bomb's debris had settled, programs on American transmitters to France, North Africa, and Central Europe were interrupted in New York for the bulletin. Simultaneously the United Nations' station in Algiers was going full blast to Italy in the Italian language. Shortly afterward, 16 transmitters in this country were beamed on Italy.

"We monopolized the story," said Robert E. Sherwood, chief of OWI's overseas branch, who revealed details of the Army-OWI arrangement.

"It was a striking example of the alertness of our military leadership to psychological warfare. They are using propaganda as a weapon the way it should be used."

Caught flat-footed, Rome had no news for Italians until one hour and 40 minutes later. A first-class propaganda barrage, in the usual Axis tradition, was not heard until a day later, from Berlin.

A previously prepared map of the Italian Capital, showing that the bombed railroad marshaling yards were on the opposite side of Rome from Vatican City, and its religious shrines, was quickly dispatched by radio-photograph—which can girdle the globe in less than an hour—to OWI's outposts from Chungking to Stockholm.

A sealed envelope from Mr. Sherwood, delivered to the New York OWI office by courier, was the first tip-off that something was brewing. The staff stayed up all night. About five hours before the bombs fell—presumably when it became clear that the weather was right—a telephone message from the Pentagon Building gave the signal to open the envelope.

It told what was coming and gave suggestions on background and news handling. A crew of translators went to work in a closed room on shortwave scripts, and weren't permitted to leave until the story was on the air.

"They might have been shut in that room for 48 hours, if weather had delayed the raid," Mr. Sherwood chuckled. "We trust them fully, but we had to fulfill our security obligations."

The announcers, delivering their regular 5:15 to 5:30 a. m. news reports in French, German, and Spanish, did not know what was coming until they were signaled to break their broadcasts and were handed the story.

Servicemen Answer Blood Plasma Appeal

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Seven pints of blood plasma were used to help save a Negro woman. Her daughter appealed to Negro troops at Camp Kilmer, N. J., to replace the amount used.

Within a few hours after Miss Eleanor Ogilvie appealed on behalf of her mother, Mrs. Estelle Ogilvie, she watched with tears of gratitude as two Army trucks drew up to the Presbyterian Hospital here yesterday, and 32 Negro soldiers climbed down to spend two hours giving their blood.

The soldiers refused Miss Ogilvie's offer of pay.

"We don't want any money," one said. "Civilians have been mighty good to us and this is only one small way we can repay those kindnesses."

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Australian Government's Hold Tightened on Postwar Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 22—Despite the sidetracking of the state parliaments of powers bill, under which the Commonwealth proposed to assume specific powers over postwar reconstruction, the Federal Government gradually is widening its field of control. The latest instance is the establishing of the National Works Council, to coordinate postwar works throughout Australia.

The Council will consist of representatives of the Federal and six state governments with the Prime Minister as chairman. This is a natural but long-delayed sequel to the Loan Council, comprising Federal and state representatives established by the Labor government's predecessors in depression years.

Before the establishing creation of the Loan Council states borrowed independently, sometimes spoiling the market for each other and interfering seriously with the Commonwealth's financial transactions. Since the Loan Council came into being Australian borrowing has been co-ordinated to the ultimate benefit of all governments, although occasionally individual states have complained of Loan Council decisions regarded as unduly limiting amounts available to them for public works.

Prewar Situation

In the prewar period states fought tenaciously against efforts to control spending of money allocated to them by the Loan Council, but later state public works became so completely dominated by the vast commonwealth war program that the ground had been cut from under the feet of ardent state-righters.

That being so, Prime Minister John Curtin decided to press for a National Works Council to control public works in the postwar period. Finally overcoming initial coldness on the part of the states, he achieved his purpose.

Federal circles claim—and the claim seems well founded—that control by the Council will prevent unnecessary duplication in planning and insure continuity of approach to major national projects.

Minister for Postwar Reconstruction J. B. Chifley has indicated that the initial aim of the Council will be directed to providing a reservoir of work insuring immediate employment. In turn, this program is expected to inspire confidence on the part of the commercial and industrial community in the transition period.

Arousing of Interest

A questionnaire is being sent to governmental and municipal authorities to get them to focus their ideas on the program of postwar public works and also to supply information about classification of works in which they are interested.

The works in first stage of planning will include everything urgent, among them being many which have had to be deferred because of war conditions but execution of which will be a pressing need for carrying on the life of the civil community.

Schemes under consideration include improved country water conservation and irrigation projects, as well as greater output of power and light.

Mr. Chifley declared: "To live abundantly is essential because only in that way lies the proper road to recovery."

No estimate can be given even in broad terms of money needed, but the only limit to operation of Australia's internal economy after the war will be the availability of manpower and materials.

Sinkiang Province Takes Vital Place in New China

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, July 22—"China's new domain," that is the Province of Sinkiang or Chinese Turkestan, has been much in the news in Chungking since its Governor General, Sheng Shih-tsai last year contributed to the unification of Free China by bringing the remote Province more fully under the control of the Central Government.

There never has been as much coming and going between Sinkiang and the rest of China as there is now and many investigation parties are touring the Province at present.

The United States recently established an office of the Chungking Embassy in the Provincial capital, Tihua — formerly called Urumchi—so that there now for the first time are American, British and Soviet representatives in that potentially important area of Central Asia which takes up one sixth of the total tersitory of China.

Sinkiang has for most of the six years of the Sino-Japanese War been the only air and road link between China and the Soviet Union. It is now connecting China over a second route with India while a direct mail service which was established last May between the Northwestern Indian State of Kashmir and the distant west of Sinkiang.

The previous semi-isolation of Sinkiang from the rest of China and the fact that most of its not inconsiderable export and import trade has been so far with the Soviet Union were due to the very great transport difficulties toward the East and South in contrast to the easy access from the most developed of Sinkiang, and from Tihua itself to the adjoining territory of Russian Turkestan and the railroad of the Turksib—Turkestan-Siberian Railroad—at Alma Ata.

New Railroad Planned

But efforts are now being made to develop trade with the rest of China and it is planned to build a railway to Sinkiang as soon as the war is over because the settlement of millions of Chinese in the Province and the exploitation of its natural resources play a great role in China's postwar plans.

Sinkiang has made considerable progress since 1933 when the Manchurian General Sheng Shih-tsai as an impartial outsider took charge of the semi-devastated Province which had for some time been the scene of racial conflicts and futile civil war. Details about developments during the last 10 years which were recently published in the Chinese press have come as a pleasant surprise to many.

The 4,000,000 people living in the oases, and along the rivers of that vast and mainly arid or mountainous territory of 5,500,000 square miles, are of the most varied racial mixtures anywhere in the world. They consist mainly of Central Asiatic Turks among whom light hair and light eyes are frequent but Tibetans, Mongols, Russians, Persians and numerous other oriental races play a role besides the prodominately Mohammedan Chinese who are mostly living in cities.

It seems that the total population has begun to grow considerably, during the last 10 years of gradual pacification, and that it has also been proved that the Province if properly administered, and developed, can indeed accommodate many more people than there are at present.

Production of agricultural as well as manufactured goods has for some time been on the upgrade mainly because of the recent introduction from Soviet sources of modern machinery.

According to a Chungking report the Province now has over 200,000 modern farm implements, including many tractors, while only a few years ago none of them were in existence. As in the rest of Free China, the beginning of modern large-scale farming already has brought about a three-fold rise per acre of the yield of cotton apart from a distinct improvement in its quality, and the yield per acre of wheat has risen by 60 per cent.

The total acreage of cultivated land was increased by more than one third mainly by means of irrigation. It is assumed that further irrigation work can easily expand the arable area by another 150 per cent.

The more modern methods of animal breeding adopted in the nomadic regions of the Province have caused a seven-fold growth of the herds of cattle, sheep, camels and other animals during the last 10 years and greater increase is being planned.

The annual wool crop of Sinkiang is now equal to the entire wool production of the rest of China and it seems that the Province now produces a greater quantity of hides and leather than any other part of Free China.

The age-old production of silk has been revived and expanded. The output of coal has increased ten-fold.

Electric power plants, entirely new to that part of the world, and a number of machine shops have been put up; part of the local textile industry has been mechanized and the exploitation of the promising oil resources has been started with modern machinery.

Rich in Mineral Resources

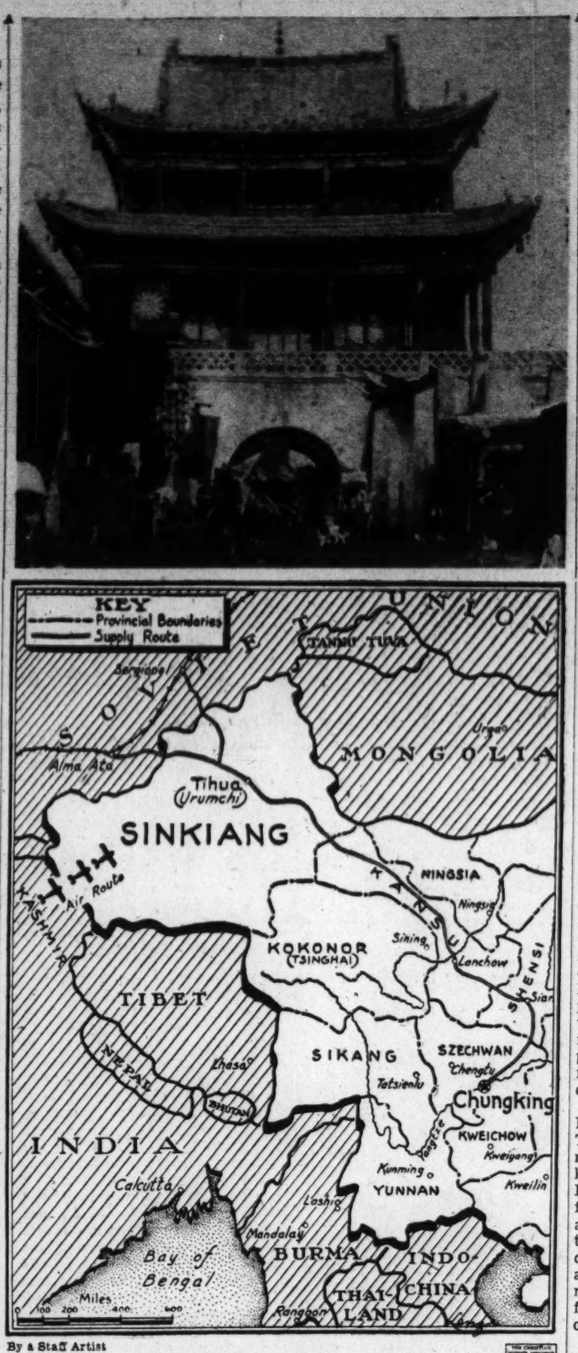
Preliminary surveys of Sinkiang's mineral resources indicate that there are also considerable deposits of coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, and gold. The production of coal is almost 2,000,000 tons per annum which compares with about 6,000,000 tons for all the rest of Free China. It is estimated that the iron deposits of Sinkiang are even richer than those of Manchuria so the Province may one day become one of China's main centers of heavy industry. A good start has also been made with the reforestation of the Province, more than 30,000,000 trees having been planted during the last 10 years.

Since the 1,100 miles of Sinkiang's highway link between the rest of China and the Soviet Union was completed, a week fefore the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War on July 7, 1937, only two years after the building was started, another 900 miles of highways have been finished and more are under construction. Sinkiang has a considerable share of Free China's fleet of trucks. Eleven hundred, mainly of Russian origin, were in operation at the end of last year. Moreover, the number of transport camels and draft animals which are not dependent upon roads but can cross the desert parts of the Province in any direction is continually being increased.

Sinkiang today is the cheapest Province of Free China, prices in Tihua being from one fourth to nine tenths lower than in Chungking. The financial system of that Province seems to have been reformed in a fairly efficient way and endeavors are now being made to reduce the burden of the traditional taxes which the people are still paying to local chieftains, monastaries and gentry, apart from those levied by the Provincial Government.

Attention is being paid to education. During the last six years the number of primary schools increased from a mere 30 to more than 2,000 and that of pupils from 3,000 to 270,000. Teachers, like administrative, officials and technical experts, are in great demand in Sinkiang and the Central Government, as well as the Chungking press, appeals to the pioneer spirit of young people in Free China to make them go to the "new domain." A few hundred have already gone to Sinkiang during the last few months and many more are to follow. Even a number of Chinese farmers, especially from the famine regions of Honan Province, have recently been persuaded to settle in Sinkiang. The postwar plans envisage settlement projects for hundreds of thousands of farm families from overcrowded parts of China.

The huge area of Sinkiang between China's northwesternmost provinces of Kansu and Ningsia, the Soviet Union, India and Tibet—which for thousands of years has been the caravan link between the cultures of China, the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin—is once more going to play an important role in Chinese life and there is even a plan for another direct trans-continental railroad that would connect China via the Soviet Union with Europe—a project which originated from Dr. Sun Yat-sen and is now being revived.



By a Staff Artist

Hidden Capital Emerges

Top: Urumachi or Tihua, capital of the vast interior, and little known, Chinese Province of Sinkiang, which has assumed a new and vital role in the development of Free China. Bottom: Map shows Sinkiang's strategic position in air and rail transport to Russia and India.

Repair Base in South Pacific To Keep Navy Planes Flying

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE. Delayed—When an airplane engine "conks out" in this battle area it has, until now meant one of the most costly delays impeding vital air warfare.

The damaged or spent engine either had to be shipped back to Pearl Harbor or to the West Coast of the United States, involving a delay of from 8 to 15 weeks, and a plane might be thrown out of action for a disastrously long period.

A new engine repair and overhaul plant which is being built in this area, with a capacity as great if not greater than any such Naval plant in the States, is expected to open this bottleneck.

Accomplishing one of the biggest steps taken in the so-called "consolidation" stage in the South Pacific, the new plant will greatly increase the operating efficiency of fighters, bombers, reconnaissance and patrol planes operating in this area.

It will represent one of the most important advances in American air warfare which, at present, is the dominant fighting service out here.

Long Delays Involved

The shipping route to Hawaii or the West Coast is so long and tortuous that engines and parts needing repair have been hopelessly tied up in transit. Not only has there been need for repair facilities for cracked-up aircraft, but every plane requires periodic check-up and overhaul, too, in order to maintain highest efficiency in operation.

Patrol and reconnaissance planes frequently can run over their specified check-up deadline provided they have maintained normal operation. But fighters in the Solomons, for instance, which are frequently required to take off, gun their engines for a quick climb to meet the enemy, and then operate at full-speed rating or higher, cut their engine operating time to far smaller periods than normal. Moreover, new planes often have to have considerable initial engine or instrument servicing, while older planes require more frequent overhaul.

The problem of existing repair facilities was well illustrated during the early fighting on Guadalcanal, when repairs had to be made under duress. Often one plane would be rebuilt from the parts of two or three wrecks. There were highly inadequate repair facilities, and improvizations with baling wire and nails was the order of the day.

Day-and-Night Duty

Repair crews worked at night, often being forced to interrupt their work to dive into a fox hole. They also were called upon to perform their regular daytime ground-crew duties. Engines and parts were flown to Henderson Field in large numbers by planes which unloaded and turned around in as short a time as 15 minutes, but often old parts had to be discarded due to lack of repair facilities.

Although this allowed a large percentage of planes to remain in operation—a remarkable feat in maintenance—the discarding of engines and parts cut heavily into replacement allotments designated for the area.

A visit to the site of the new plant here discloses a few of the problems of setting up such a plant. Although the plant was projected last December in Washington, delays in material priorities have held up construction until now.

Every piece of construction material is shipped from the States, and actual construction operations by Navy SeaBees is beset by such obstacles as having to construct cement mixers from spare parts of broken-down machinery.

Where now a few cows graze on a leveled strip of ground, an entire plant, including more than a dozen shops, in addition to storage buildings, personnel housing, messing facilities, and a dispensary, is expected to be finished in less than a month. This plant will specialize in maintenance and repair of flying boats and navy aircraft, while another plant, already in operation at an advanced air base, handles fighters and bombers.

Mechanics who are now being trained in the United States for specialized repair work will be brought out to man the new plant.

End of War Held 'Anybody's Guess'

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, said after a meeting of the Pacific War Council July 21, that it is "anybody's guess" how long the war against Japan will last.

He made this reply to a reporter's request for comment on the remark yesterday by Vice-Admiral Frederick Horne that the navy is planning for a war in the Pacific "at least until 1949."

Today's Council meeting was the first with President Roosevelt in several weeks. Dr. Soong said Mr. Roosevelt reviewed Pacific operations, particularly the number of ships lost by Japan. He added that the President told about the attack by Army Liberator bombers on Paramushiro in the Kurile Islands, north of Japan proper.

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, also was asked about Admiral Horne's statement. "If anyone else is planning on that basis, I do not know that they are," Mr. Byrnes told his press conference.

Latin America Plans to Fight If Need Arises to Defeat Axis

MEXICO, D. F., July 22 (AP)—A statement by Mexico's Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla that Latin American armed help will be forthcoming if it is needed to defeat the Axis drew rounds of applause from eminent Latin American statesmen meeting here in support of the war effort.

The subject of Latin American participation on the battle fronts has been one of considerable debate and of conflicting reports. Mr. Padilla made an important point of it in a speech he delivered to the Emergency Consultative Committee for Continental Defense, which was widely published here today.

He did not insist that Latin American armed help be called upon at this time, but said tradition and belief in the Allied cause should certainly prompt Latin America to throw troops into the struggle if the situation demanded it and necessary equipment could be obtained.

Organized in 1942

Mr. Padilla was one of the outstanding leaders at the meeting of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro in 1942. It was at that meeting that the Committee now meeting here was organized, its purpose being to study Axis sabotage, espionage, and propaganda, and devise measures to counteract them.

His standing among the rest of the Latin Americans was summed up by Mario Pimentel Brandao, Vice-President of the Committee and former Foreign Minister of Brazil. Mr. Padilla's voice, Mr. Brandao said, "convoked the peoples of America to a crusade."

Pointing out that the burden of the military defense of the Americas has fallen upon the United States, Mr. Padilla paid special tribute to the way that country is carrying on the fight.

"Its immense resources, marvelous technical organization and amazing possibilities for organizing modern armies have made of it a great military power which is fighting with exemplary heroism and devotion to the causes of liberty and justice," he said.

Matter of Pride

"These are virtues which constitute—as our President Avila Camacho [of Mexico] has said—a matter of pride for the whole continent."

Mr. Padilla pointed out that the nations of Latin America had lacked the resources and equipment needed for modern warfare. "This fact," he warned, "will continue as a lesson during the uncertainties of the future."

Latin America, while not represented at the battle front, he added, is fully embarked upon a "fervid and conscientious" production campaign to back up the war effort.

Each of the Latin American countries, he declared, "is a bulwark of security against any possible use of American soil for attack against any of our brother peoples."

The committee previously met at Montevideo, Uruguay, and is to hold further meetings in Washington.

Talk Against Isolationism

At the meetings here spokesmen talked against the isolation in which American countries have lived in the past.

Victory, Mr. Padilla stated, "will open to us clear horizons of international dignity, collective security and a steady climb to the fruitful practices of liberty.

"Although the great majority of our American peoples have been able until now to live in isolation, this will not again happen in any part of the world. . . . Isolation in the future, for great or small peoples, will be merely a senseless form of retrocession or suicide.

"We are, in the Allied cause, defending a United America. We are doing this not because of geographical fatalism, diplomatic opportunism or because the road is closed to any other attitude. We are—all of America—for the democratic cause because thus we are defending the inviolability of our historical destiny, our international security and our very freedom."

Bermuda Islands' Defenses Now Ready For Any Eventuality

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 22 (AP)—Rear Admiral Ingram C. Sowell, commanding the U. S. Naval Operating Base and the combined local defense forces, announced yesterday completion by the Allies of military installations on the Bermuda Islands "with which we can at a moment's notice offer an adequate defense in case of attack."

In addition, he said at a press conference, a United States naval operating base and a United States naval air station, the construction of which has proceeded for more than two years, are nearing completion.

Admiral Sowell said that for many months the Navy "by air and sea has been vigorously fighting German submarines in the Atlantic waters contiguous to these islands. I can assure you . . . that our constant 24-hour-a-day search for the enemy has not gone unrewarded."

War Dog Too Gentle; Honorably Released

MISHAWAKA, Ind., July 22 (AP)—Children of the neighborhood stopped by today to pat "Golden Boy," a young dog who turned out ti be "too affectionate" for war.

The big brown and white English setter, after seven weeks at the Army's dog training center at Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived home in a crate, an honorable discharge following under separate cover.

"Golden Boy was too affectionate and too friendly with everyone," said a letter from the War Department to his owner, Private Wade Parks, "and intensive training could not make him otherwise."

"Golden Boy's homecoming had officials of Mishawaka Post No. 161 of the American Legion toying with the idea of making him a Canine Legionnaire—the first in the country as far as they knew. Permission was being sought from the Legion's National Headquarters.

Expanding Credit Challenge to Mexicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One of the primary problems, and obligations, facing Mexican bankers is that of expanding credit facilities in productive channels, particularly in agricultural development, in order to encourage constructive investment. This at least was one of the points of chief discussion at the recent ninth convention of the Mexican Bankers' Association, and one to which the Mexican Government in subsequent days has given especial attention.

"Help, help the farmer," Treasury Secretary Eduardo Suarez implored Mexican bankers in the address opening the convention. "On the farm is the solution of all our national preblems and the strengthening of our economic future," he said.

Only a few weeks after the convention's close the Government Council of Emergency Economy acted on the agricultural credit problem. This group, composed of Cabinet Ministers and headed by President Avila Camacho, has approved a program of agricultural credit, the details of which will be made public shortly, it was announced.

Policy of Co-ordination

Closer co-ordination of activities of private and Government banks, with private banks assuming loans in which risks are slight and Government banks taking those with greater risks, was recommended in the convention. Also, in order to reduce the timidity of private capital in extending agricultural loans, greater protection from the Ley de Amparo, a kind of Mexican habeas corpus, should be assured the small agricultural property owner, the convention decided.

The legal position of the small agricultural owner, the "pequena propiedad," who in Mexico occupies a distinct place different from that of the communal farmers, is considered highly important to the amplification of credit. The Government has been issuing "certificates of ineffectability" [guarantees of private ownership which assure that the Government cannot touch the land] to the small farmer; but the bankers recommended that such issuance be hastened, and the certificates be given greater force of guarantee than at present.

These certificates serve as a guarantee not only to the farmer that his property cannot be seized nor sold, but they give the bank assurance that loans do not run the risk of such seizures.

To further encourage investment in productive enterprises, the bankers urgently recommended that the limitations on credit imposed by the Banco de Mexico, Central Government Bank, to curb inflation be lifted. During winter months of the past year banks of Mexico City were required to limit their credits to the figure which they had outstanding as of Oct. 31, 1942. This restriction has hindered credit, the convention agreed, and a modification permitting greater volume of loans when they were destined to agricultural, industrial, or livestock investment, was recommended.

Gold Versus Silver

A stir developed in the convention over the question of gold versus silver as a postwar monetary standard, when W. L. Hemingway, President of the American Bankers' Association and head of the group of visiting United States bankers, stated the United States would re-establish the gold standard after the war.

Mexico, as the largest silver producing country in the world, is quite naturally opposed to such a change, because of the adverse effects on the country's mining industry which would result. Without selfish reasons, however, Mexico hopes for the continuance of silver, Eduardo Suarez said, because "we think that silver can play an important role as the monetary metal and that, associated with gold, it can contribute effectively to an ample politic of credit development."

Full co-operation with the Government during the time of war emergency was pledged by the Association, and a declaration was made that all interests and private conveniences should be subordinated to the exigencies of the war.

The convention was attended by leading bankers and financial representatives of Mexico, and by various North American visitors including J. M. Ortiz Monasterio, Vice-President of the Mercantile Commerce Bank and Trust Co., of St. Louis, Mo., of which Mr. Hemingway is President; and D. L. Ballentyne, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, who was accompanied by Michael Bernard, Mexican representative of the same institution. El Paso, Texas, banks had several representatives.

Camel-Foot Tires Unlock Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Eighth Army swept across North Africa, it is now disclosed, on tires specially built from four-inch models, tested out on trays of sand in the English Midlands.

The sand tire was built after consultation with Miralai Hatton Bey, officer commanding the Camel Corps and Car Patrols of the Egyptian Frontiers Administration, who had asked Fort Dunlop for a tire which "would be to the car what its broad-spreading feet are to the camel." The aim was to get a tire in which ground contact was reduced to a minimum and even pressure, imitating as nearly as possible that of a camel's foot.

"We made tiny tires, four inches high, and tried them out in trays of the finest sand," says W. E. Hardeman, of the Produce Design Division at the Fort, who designed the tire now in use. "We learned from these tests that on sand a flat tread is better than a round for the driven wheel. After further trials the tire used by General Montgomery was produced."

The Eighth Army's sand tire was tested both in Britain, on the black sands at Port Maddock, and on a 910-mile trip from the Pyramids to Qara, Siwa, Mersa Matruh, Black Paps, and back to the Pyramids by W. Lawley, Manager of the car test team at Fort Dunlop.

"Rommel would not have got to El Alamein if he had not captured enough British tires to do it on," says Mr. Lawley. "Of course an enormous number of the Eighth Army's transport trucks came straight from civilian usage on ordinary tires. But without the sand tire General Montgomery could not have moved as he did across the desert."

Rough-Ground Gear Tested for Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, July 22—Development of a caterpillar type landing gear for airplanes that will enable them to land on rough ground or on soft and sandy fields, has been announced here.

Intensive tests at Wright Field, Dayton, have established the usefulness of the new landing equipment developed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. The equipment provides for airplanes the same type of traction that endless tread does for half track vehicles now in use by the Army, Firestone engineers say.

The new tread uses about the same amount of rubber which would go into a regulation airplane tire, but gives the plane from four to eight times the contact area on the ground.

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REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Prominent Churchmen Gather To Study Basis for Just Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—The importance of Christian unity and fellowship and the important role the church is destined to play in forming a new world order was stressed at a gathering of 100 leaders prominent in the ecumenical movement who met at the Town Hall Club here last night to honor four visiting churchmen from the British Commonwealth of Nations.

These were Dr. A. C. Craig, General Secretary of the British Council of Churches; the Right Rev. Robert Wilson Macauley, of Melbourne, Moderator-General of the Presbyterian Church in Australia; the Very Rev. Alwyn Keith Warren, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New South Wales.

The dinner was given by the World Council of Churches and the commission to study the basis of a just and honorable peace of the Federal Council of Churches.

John Foster Dulles, of New York, Chairman of the Commission, one of the speakers, said that the future of world order depends primarily on the Anglo-American influence. He held that the Princeton Conference that brought together Christian leaders from several nations developed something that will prove a profound force once it can be joined with the spiritual force of other nations separated by the barriers of war.

The day has passed, Mr. Dulles said, when the world looks with contempt upon the churches' participation in political life, for they are a vital part of the fabric of civilization. Because they work with the community, they are destined to play a prominent part in establishing a fellowship as a solid foundation for world order. Some may suggest treaties of alliances as the basis of co-operation, but Mr. Dulles said he felt that the institutions Britain has formed and were transplanted to the United States provides the best hope of collaboration between the British Commonwealth and this country.

Dr. Craig told of the formation of the British Council of Churches, and said that the great plans for world order may continue to exist in thought only as an idealism unless they can be underpinned by a deep personal relationship. He voiced the hope that the desire of churches to promote constant intercourse between the churches of all lands may be fulfilled. Otherwise, he said, the statesmen's plans may go awry.

It was to promote fellowship of the churches in Britain and eventually to extend to members of churches in other countries that the British Council was formed one year after it was proposed, Dr. Craig said, thereby making ecclesiastical history.

The first great task facing the British Council is a program of evangelization, emphasized by the fact that only 10 per cent of the British people are habitual church goers. At the other end is another 10 per cent absolutely hostile to religion. Thirty per cent have a "nodding acquaintance" and 50 per cent are "just indifferent," Dr. Craig added.

Citizen's Suit Charges Firm Cheated U. S.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 28 (AP) — A citizen's suit charging Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corporation, with defrauding the Government of $1,000,000 in the handling of contracts with the Army Air Corps, and asking for twice that sum as damages was filed in U. S. District Court here July 21.

George B. Alexander, employee of a steel company here, filed the suit in the name of the Government under a statue enacted in 1863. The statute permits any citizen to act as an informer in the handling of Government business and to seek a full refund to the Government and a similar payment to himself.

The suit alleges Bechtel-McCone-Parsons was "grossly negligent" in handling its Government contracts and "has defrauded the United States of the sum of $1,000,000."

Specific charges included:

That the concern "knowingly paid more money for merchandise and materials" than the fair market value.

That it "knowingly hired employees and paid the same who were not reasonably necessary."

That "it knowingly paid employees for time that they did not work."

Each charge was accompanied by the assertion that such acts were committed "with the intent to defraud the United States."

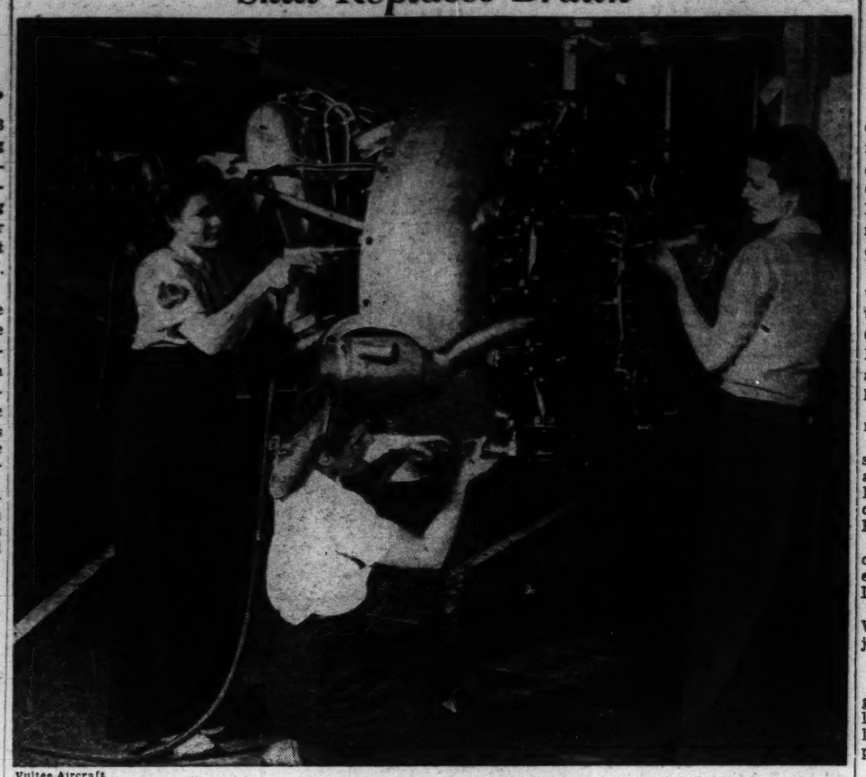
The exact site of the plant and its type is information restricted from general publication by the War Department.

District Attorney Jim C. Smith said a copy of the suit had been sent to Attorney General Francis Biddle.

John A. McCone, President of the concern, said "each of the charges made in the complaint is false in every respect."

"This particular complaint contains no facts and merely states a series of conclusions," he added. "It is significant that the complaint contains absolutely no facts to support the conclusions therein."

Skill Replaces Brawn



Vultee Aircraft

Women Aircraft Workers

Power tools have replaced the hand-driven screw drivers and wrenches commonly in use when men were employed on this type of work.

Employing Women Workers Speeds Aircraft Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

Changes in aircraft production methods which the hiring of women has made necessary has been an important factor in speeding Southern California's output of planes to fill wartime quotas.

A quick survey of this region's major aircraft plants makes it plain that thousands of women who have replaced men now in the armed services will not want to relinquish their jobs after the war.

New and speedier methods devised to match women's abilities in the shop are instanced by the following: A light tubing assembly which joins a pneumatic rivet gun and bucking bar enables a woman worker to do what previous methods required two men to accomplish. A pneumatic drill press feed operated by a foot pedal avoids drill breakage and enables a woman to show more efficient results than formerly was possible.

It has taken ingenuity, patience, and abundant co-operation for the aviation industry to put women in jobs all the conditions for which previously had been related to the aptitudes of men. It is certain, however, that the industry has benefited by the changes required, and particularly by the dexterity, the meticulous attention to detail, and the aptness at repetitive operations which women have brought to war work.

Vultee Pioneered Plan

Vultee Aircraft, Inc., prior to its recent merger with the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation under the new name Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, pioneered the possibilities of employing women in aircraft manufacture. Under W. Gerard Tuttle, then Director of Industrial Relations for Vultee (at Downey, near Los Angeles), and now filling the same position for the San Diego division of the company, new production methods were worked out.

Vultee found that the need to hire women for direct production jobs was closely bound to the need for job simplification. It is job simplification that has made mass production of war aircraft a stirring actuality.

One of the first job-simplification steps, Mr. Tuttle pointed out, was providing templates or patterns for all sheet-metal fabrication. This made blueprint reading unnecessary and so opened a whole new labor supply. Next came the supplanting of patterns with tools for each operation. Used in connection with machine tools for which they were intended, they made each fabrication operation comparatively simple.

Excel in Repetition

"At routine repetitive operations that are not too strenuous, women excel," Mr. Tuttle has observed. "For this reason we have been able to hire them for about 30 per cent of the jobs in the Sheet Metal Department.

"Women are more prone to discouragement than men. They react to working conditions more quickly and are less troubled with the details of their job than they are with the people with whom they work."

But women bring these two assets to aircraft production work: They thrive on routine tasks, the continued repetition of which would drive the ordinary male to distraction. And they are faster than men at sorting small objects or at any operation requiring finger dexterity.

U. S. Has 65,058 War Prisoners In 38 Camps and More to Come

Continued from Page 1

after the war are to have the job of re-educating Germany, it would be a sensible thing to begin on Nazi prisoners now in allied hands.

Army officials contend that any compulsory program of lectures or indoctrination would be contrary to the Geneva Convention regulating treatment of captives. They cite Article 3 which declares that "prisoners of war have the right to have their persons and their honor respected."

Russia, however, seeks to disinfect its Nazi prisoners by means of a program based on voluntary rather than compulsory lectures, given by camp commissars who speak German. These lecturers explain the reasons for Russian preparedness, describe the Allied war effort, analyze Fascism and seek to prove that Fascism is the enemy of the German people.

Reports indicate that while the Russian lectures may be attended at first by a very few, interest grows until a majority may attend. Discussion groups are encouraged and privates and noncommissioned officers are often housed in separate camps so as to separate the ordinary soldier from officers maintaining super-loyalty to the Nazi regime. Russians contend there is nothing violative of international conventions in this program.

All Get Chance to Work

Axis prisoners in American camps keep their bodies, if not their thoughts, occupied via a number of work opportunities. Since many were farmers, they are utilized to gather crops including cotton and are paid standard war prisoner rates. Others with special carpentry, stone masonry and house painting skills find employment in these pursuits. Still others are put to work building roads and working on dams and irrigation projects.

Prisoners have radios, although no short wave sets, and some books, although none by anti-Fascist refugees. They may pick up ideas from reading the Army-approved newspapers provided, but the general belief among camp officials is that while a prisoner's viewpoint may be changed by what he sees of America, it is not altered by any planned indoctrination.

Of course, neither do the Nazis have any planned program to try to transform American prisoners in Axis hands into disciples of Hitler.

The rapid increase in the number of Axis prisoners streaming into the United States is clearly reflected in a comparison of the War Department's two announcements that of the present and that of June 4 regarding prisoners in camp. On June 4 the total was 36,668. Six weeks later the total —65,058—had nearly doubled.

Room for Plenty More

War Department officials estimate that there are housing facilities in the camps sufficient to accommodate nearly 140,000 prisoners, compared to a capacity of 55,000 on June 4. Further enlargements are under way to prepare for the expected influx of captives as the war theaters enlarge. Most of the camps are in Indiana, Colorado, Arizona, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Georgia, Texas, West Virginia.

Germans and Italians have been segregated as much as possible and eventually it is expected that they will be entirely separated, with all-German and all-Italian camps. The standard stockade at each of the camps is an inclosure within a double barbed-wire fence, with guard towers covering a narrow alley between fences. In keeping with high American standards of war prisoners care, most camps are as carefully constructed as the adjoining army barracks, with merely the barbed wire added.

World University Institute Planned

LONDON, July 22 (By Overseas News Agency)—A conference of Allied educators and the Association of University Teachers yesterday indorsed a suggestion by Stefan Glaser, Polish Minister to Belgium and Luxemburg, for the establishing of an International University Institute.

The conference, which was held at Oxford, agreed to begin it in a small way and expand as circumstances permit.

OPA and Army Begin War On 'Black Market'

Continued from Page 1

suffer to the extent that he has violated wartime price regulations. By eliminating the 'black market,' we shall enable the Army and the housewife to buy poultry at fair prices through normal channels."

State to Co-operate

OPA officials were confident that announcement of their drastic intentions would soon end the East Coast poultry "black market" without much actual requisitioning.

The Eastern Shore area has been described by the OPA as the worst poultry "black market" in the country.

The Delaware State Police will co-operate in breaking up the racket by stopping trucks and asking for the driver's trucking permit before OPA and the Army take over.

The action against the Eastern Shore poultry "black market" was described as the most radical yet taken by the Government to enforce OPA ceilings and at the same time maintain a normal flow of food to the Army and to civilians.

Because of the "black market" and Army purchases, Washington has not received a poultry shipment for two weeks.

Cherry Pickers Get Extra 'Gas'

DETROIT, July 22 (AP)—Extra gasoline for vacation motoring?

Sure, says Montague A. Clark, District Director of the War Manpower Commission, on these terms:

If the motorist heads for the Grand Traverse Bay cherry belt and pledges that the persons traveling in his car will work 80 hours collectively in the short-handed harvest.

Supplemental Gasoline Form 535 must first be obtained by the auto owner and certified at Offices of the United States Employment Service. Extra rations would be made available as the applicant surrendered his other coupons, which would be returned when he presented a signed statement from the farmer who engaged him certifying his employment record.

Indians Surprise Recruit Sergeant

CAMP SIBERT, Ala., July 22 (AP)—A sergeant, after lining up seven recruits—all Indians, asked the name of the first.

"Private Adkins," said number one.

"And yours?"

"Private Adkins."

The sergeant swallowed.

"Next?"

"Private Adkins."

The sergeant paused, glared down the line, then said: "Well, go on."

Six members of the Adkins family answered. The seventh, however, broke ranks with the name "Holmes."

'Thanks for that one," said the sergeant.

The "Adkins" are members of the Chickahominy Tribe, all related.

Attempt to Reduce Maladjustment Cases

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Selective Service yesterday called in a specialist on mental maladjustments in a move to improve a condition that has resulted recently in rejection of 23 per cent of all draftees for neuropsychiatric reasons.

Dr. Raymond W. Waggoner, Director of the University of Michigan's Neuropsychiatric Institute, was brought in as a consultant to Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey.

Draft officials have been increasingly concerned over the large numbers of men turned back on the ground they probably would be unable to stand the shift from civilian to military life and have been searching for a more definite basis for decisions on these cases.

President and Union Leaders Confer on Pressing Problems

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—President Roosevelt met with his American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations so-called "Combined Labor War Board" today as half a dozen major national labor developments called for attention.

Those attending the conference were William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, C. I. O. head; George Meany and Daniel Tobin of A. F. of L. unions and R. J. Thomas and Julius Emspak of C. I. O. unions.

Labor problems now foremost in national attention include:

1. Success of John L. Lewis in splitting coal operators by signing a portal-to-portal pay pact with Illinois operators, raising the question of National War Labor Board agreement.

2. Strike of West Coast A. F. of L. street-car workers in apparent defiance of the new Antistrike Law and the WLB.

3. Negotiations of United Mine Workers, under Mr. Lewis, to rejoin the A. F. of L.

On Political Drive

4. C. I. O. organization of new grass roots political drive possibly looking to permanent nation-wide liberal organization of workers for political purposes.

5. War production problems, bound up in rising living costs on one hand, and complaints by the WPB on the other that war output is not keeping pace with schedule. As stated in this paper yesterday, workers' time lost from absenteeism is 30 to 40 times higher than time lost from strikes, according to latest Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.

6. The War Labor Board's 8-to-4 vote yesterday rejecting demands of more than 1,000,000 shipbuilding workers for a general wage increase to compensate for increased living costs in the past year.

As often happens at the White House labor conference, a man who did not attend, John L. Lewis, provided much of the news.

Under the Lewis proposed two-year no-strike contract with the Illinois Coal operators, the seven-hour work day will be increased to eight, with time and a half overtime paid for the eighth hour and payment for all vacation and similar benefits recognized by the W. L. B. for the Appalachian area.

New Job for Labor Board

The WLB has the task today of deciding whether a wage increase in violation o fstabilization policies is tucked away in the contract. Particular attention must be given to the time-and-a-half eighth hour feature, worked out as an equivalent for portal-to-portal pay. If this is allowed it may become a precedent for the other coal areas.

The Los Angeles Transit Union strike follows the WLB's refusal to grant wage increases. The companies and a railway labor panel had approved a 13 cent hourly raise but the WLB cut it down to three cents.

The stoppage provides what may be the first test of the Smith-Connally Antistrike Law. Union lawyers argued the 30-day "cooling off period" under the law was not applicable because the affected companies are privately owned.

Tens of thousands of residents of the aircraft center are affected by the strike. James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, had promised to seek new hearings on the men's wage demands. Despite his appeals the stoppage occurred.

Tydings Demands U. S. Pay Roll Cut

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A 10 per cent reduction in the civilian army of 3,029,000 persons now employed by the Government was demanded today by Senator Millard R. Tydings (D) of Maryland.

Observing that he was "shocked" to learn that the number of government workers had passed the 3,000,000 mark, Senator Tydings said he intends to urge Congress in the fall to take action toward slashing this pay roll.

"With a great demand existing for manpower, Congress must scrutinize all of the agencies of the Government and find out which are not justifiable so as to make available extra manpower for the war effort and to reduce expenditures," the Maryland Senator told an interviewer.

"It is hard to realize," he continued, "that there are more than 3,000,000 Federal employees and it seems to be this great force could be reduced by 10 per cent without any damage to the war effort."

Youth of Kansas Turn Harvesters

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22 (AP)—Women, boys and girls comprise about 90 per cent of the crews harvesting the Kaw Valley potato crop, Gov. Andrew Schoeppel reported in praising Kansas youth for helping to relieve farm labor shortages.

The Governor also pointed to the work of businessmen who donated their time to help in the harvest fields.

"I think the example of the 23 Lawrence men who shocked 75 acres of oats in three and one-half hours is typical of the work businessmen all over Kansas have been doing," he said.

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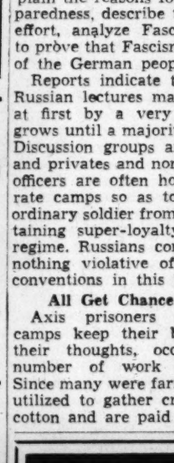

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This Art Archivist Knows Whether You Have a Stuart

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—The fact that George Washington's portrait has been painted more often than any one else's in the United States comes direct from Gustave Emile Kaltenbach, keeper of the archives at the Art Institute of Chicago.

He also can tell you that 950 paintings are attributed to Gilbert Stuart [1755-1828], which is a lot of brushwork and leads the Archivist to believe that many persons who think they have genuine Stuarts may be mistaken.

Mr. Kaltenbach is the man to see about any worth-while painting in the United States or Canada. Since 1937 he has been compiling a monumental catalogue of all the painting by accepted artists owned by museums and private collectors north of the Rio Grande.

"There is no such list in existence, and one is badly needed," he says.

"I'm having a lot of fun. My object in doing it is absolutely to help the curators and the art world in general to get this information quickly when they need it."

Pictures are here today and there tomorrow, so Mr. Kaltenbach has a busy time.

He estimates there are about 25,000 artists splashing away at canvases in the United States and Canada and at least 200,000 pictures hanging on the walls. Naturally, he doesn't try to keep up with all this artistic endeavor.

He'll be satisfied when his catalogue embraces 50,000 of the best paintings. Up to now he has about 45,000 titles of pictures by 7,000 artists, carefully cross-indexed by subjects, such as seascapes, horses, saints, and fish. His files, most of them in his own precise handwritings, record the size of the pictures, the owners, the medium, and other pertinent data.

One of the most difficult parts of the job, Mr. Kaltenbach said, is to get the addresses of wealthy private collectors, for these folks generally don't like to have their house numbers made public. Mr. Kaltenbach gets his friends in various cities to help. One lawyer friend in New York has come through with several hundred exclusive addresses.

Walter Pach, director of the art exhibit at the New York World's Fair, found Mr. Kaltenbach's files extremely useful when he was rearranging the exhibit in 1940. He was able to trace a lot of fine pictures that he wanted to borrow for the show. When he asked the archivist how he could show his appreciation, Mr. Kaltenbach said promptly: "Send me a list of the paintings in your personal collection." Mr. Pach did.

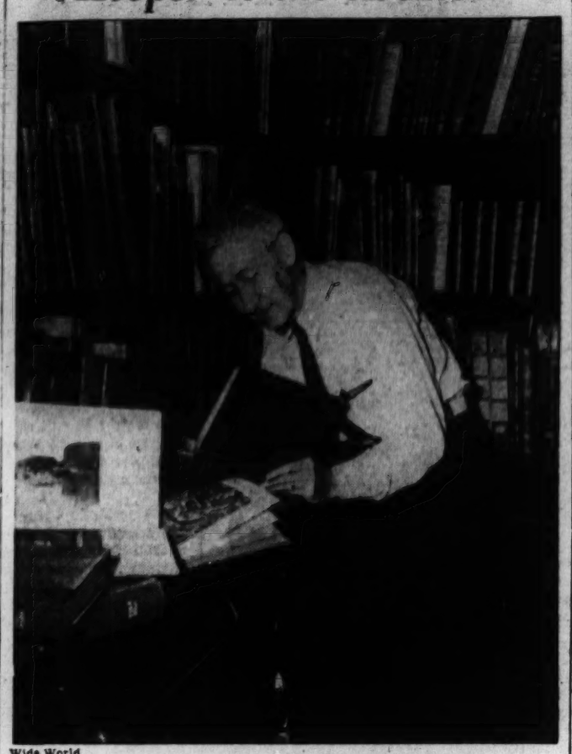
OWI Still Passes On Leading Speeches

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A White House secretary said today the Office of War Information still is responsible for passing in advance on speeches by Cabinet members and other Federal officials. He said the setting up of the Office of War Mobilization, headed by James F. Byrnes, with the duty among other things of preventing interagency disputes, in no way relieved OWI of its responsibility.

This informal statement was made by press Secretary Stephen Early when a reporter asked whether the New York speech by Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes had been seen by President Roosevelt in advance of delivery.

The reporter said the speech—Mr. Ickes asserted businessmen drafted in the war effort, and not New Dealers or bureaucrats, should be blamed for any breaking down of the war effort—appeared to come under the presidential ban on airing of governmental controversies in the press.

Keeper of the Archives



Wide World

Gustave Emile Kaltenbach

Keepers of the Archives at the Art Institute of Chicago, who is compiling a catalogue of all worth-while paintings in the United States and Canada, something that has never been done before in an exhaustive way and which has already proved of inestimable aid to connoisseurs and collectors. Up to now, Mr. Kaltenbach has 45,000 titles of paintings and their location, by about 7,000 artists, and he will be satisfied when he lists 50,000 canvases.

Grateful Sicilians Work Hand-in-Hand With Allies

Continued from Page 1

States and Great Britain are doing it through an agency which includes hundreds of Italian-speaking American and British officers and men who for months past have been trained to govern enemy regions as quickly as these are taken over.

Trained Administrators

The men include specialists trained in law, finance, and public health administration.

* * *

They have been drawn from states and British Army posts in many parts of the world during the past few months and assembled for specific training on Sicilian problems at an AMGOT school established not far from Algiers in North Africa.

Forty per cent of the students, who have been teaching each other there and pooling their experience, came from the United States Army's School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., the Occupational Military Police School at Fort Custer, Mich., and from the British Civil Affairs Staff Center at Wimbledon near London.

At their "finishing school" here they began to develop the close association that marks the work they are now undertaking in Sicily.

The chief civil affairs officer of AMGOT is a British Major General, Lord Rennell of Rodd, specialist on fiscal affairs in foreign countries and international finance, who has had experience in governing nine British-occupied lands during the present war in the Middle East and Africa. He possesses an intimate knowledge of Italy, where his father was British Ambassador many years. He is a former adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England and was the first manager of the Bank for International Settlement at Basle, Switzerland.

AMGOT's deputy chief is an American, Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, who was born in Eldorado Springs, Mo. General McSherry has gained wide and deep knowledge in dealing with civil affairs in wartime at the War Department's representative in the most important war production and manpower agencies in Washington.

The Political Activities

While under directives of the United States and British Governments, the administration in Sicily is a benevolent one so far as the civil population is concerned, the unbeneficial influences of Fascism being ruthlessly destroyed. The Fascist Party organization is being abolished, leaders of its activities deprived of offices, and the Fascist youth movement is being disbanded.

The AMGOT is directed to indulge in no political activities itself and to permit none. No local politicians are being given preferential treatment, and no negotiations are being conducted with exiles or refugees.

The AMGOT, itself exclusively a military government, aims to control the people of occupied territories through their own officials who are not active members of the Fascist Party, and these peoples' tenure of office depends on co-operation, ability, and general behavior.

AMGOT personnel derives from equal proportions of the United States and British Armies. Key positions alternate, but in each case the holder occupies his post as an Allied officer, representing not the United States or Britain, but both. The AMGOT system of government is neither British nor American, but a special one formulated by both armies.

In addition to suppressing Fascism, the AMGOT is concerned with stopping any local practices repugnant to American and British humanitarian thought, such as laws which discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color.

Trial of Criminals

Persons accused of crimes against the United Nations are to be tried by special Allied military courts under AMGOT officers.

This is the framework of the great joint experiment calculated to exercise a profound influence on world affairs after the war.

600,000 Places in Army Beckon To U. S. Women—in the WAC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—An appeal to millions of women who do not yet "understand the necessity for their personal contribution" to the war, since, on the first anniversary of the opening of the Women's Army Corps training center at Des Moines, Iowa, only 10 per cent of the number needed for the 600,000 places in the Army have been trained, is being made by Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of WAC.

Voicing confidence that many of the non-serving women need only to be shown where the need lies, Colonel Hobby discussed the many new fields of technical skill the Army is opening to women in a recruiting speech at a luncheon at the Advertising Club of New York yesterday.

Trimly uniformed and hatless, Colonel Hobby—Commanding Officer of the Women's Army—was charming in a swept-back coiffure and a straightforward "call to the colors" speech which won the approval of her audience, which included Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

"The WAC is just about as fine an organization of American women as ever existed in the history of our country," Mayor La Guardia said in introducing Colonel Hobby.

"Such an organization is quite novel to us because we've never had it before. But we have made some progress in the last 50 years, I hope. The aim of women to help win this war has been recognized.

"It can be safely said that every Wac is represented on the fighting line by one whose work she is doing."

600,000 Places Waiting

Colonel Hobby told the gathering that the Army has 600,000 places waiting for women and, at present, only about 65,000 officers and enrolled women to meet the demand.

Opportunities have been greatly broadened for women since the first Women's Army Corps training center was opened a year ago, she continued. From a range of jobs limited largly to cooking, clerical, communications and motor transport, the field has been expanded to include 155 specialist jobs vital to the operation of the Army for which women are now being trained. Those she mentioned included jobs in photography, wind testing, link trainer instruction on airfields—in which pilots are taught the principles of instrument flying—and as medical and dental technicians.

"Many of these jobs may be done as well, if not better, by women, since they are in fields in which women have a natural aptitude, as well as previous civilian training, and, therefore, they require a minimum of time and training," Colonel Hobby said. "It is in these 155 jobs that 75 per cent of the enlisted men doing noncombat work suitable for women are now employed. It is here, therefore, that the greatest numbers of men may be released for combat duty."

Leaving No Unused Talent

It is planned to use 21 per cent of the Wacs in miscellaneous technical and professional jobs, she said.

"Undoubtedly, the women of America are doing an excellent and a commendable job," she continued, "but it is the concern of every American to make sure that no resources are left untapped, that no talents remain buried."

Commenting on the report of the Senate Committee on Manpower that there are 16,000,000 women in the United States who do not have children under 16 years and are not in the labor force, and that a force of 4,400,000 women could be drawn without disrupting the nation's civilian economy, Colonel Hobby held it may well be that they do not understand the necessity for their personal contribution; that they may not realize how much the country is depending upon women to make up the bulk of replacement in labor and in the armed services.

"In Britain today, 40 per cent of the war production is in the hands of women," she continued. "In Russia, 25 per cent of the coal miners, 35 per cent of the metal miners, 38 per cent of the railroad workers, are women. Not a Russian gun or shell reaches the firing lines which has not passed through feminine hands.

"The women of other countries are surely no more assiduous, no more patriotic than American women who pioneered in opening up our virgin country and making a civilization out of a wilderness. We must watch ourselves. We must not surrender to the sweetness of the day."

Bert Fish

LISBON, July 22 (AP)—Bert Fish, who passed on here yesterday, was U. S. Minister to Portugal.

Mr. Fish, a native of Bedford, Ind., came to Lisbon as Minister in 1941 from Cairo, where he had served eight years. In Cairo he was Minister to Saudi Arabia as well as to Egypt. He was chairman of the delegation to the capitulations conference at Montreux, Switzerland, in 1937 which freed Egypt from "capitulations" and put her on the way to equality among other nations.

He was educated at John B. Stetson University, Florida, and practiced law at Deland, Fla., retiring in 1926 after 24 years' practice.

Beginnings of Rumania

The history of Rumania began in 101 A.D., with the Roman colonization of the Dacian kingdom.

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The Home Forum

What Is Health?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT IS HEALTH? What is its basis? On what does it depend? Christ Jesus knew that health is natural and normal to man in God's likeness; that disease is unnatural, unintelligent, unprincipled, yea, in reality, untrue. He clearly discerned the spiritual nature of health—its reality, continuity, eternality, in the experience of the man of God's creating, and recognized evil as unreal, and therefore as never a part of man, God's image. So clearly did the Master understand the true nature of health that he was able quickly and permanently to destroy discord and disease.

On page 120 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has placed health within the reach of all in her scientific statements regarding it. She writes: **"Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health. The Science of Mind-healing shows it to be impossible for aught but Mind to testify truly or to exhibit the real status of man. Therefore the divine Principle of Science, reversing the testimony of the physical senses, reveals man as harmoniously existent in Truth, which is the only basis of health."**

Health, then, is a condition or quality of God, Mind; its basis is Life; its only source ever-present Truth. Dependent solely upon Mind for its existence, health must be instantly and equally ever available to one and all.

Christian Science shows that since God created man in His image and likeness, as the Bible declares, man is God's reflection. A reflection cannot be severed from that which it reflects. Therefore, God and man are inseparable. As the expression, or reflection, of God, universal good, man is incapable of sin, sickness, or death. These are mental illusions, which Truth destroys. They cannot be a part of true being, for God, Love, never made them.

As the complete manifestation of divine Mind, man's genuine selfhood includes perfect health. Since this is true, how could one ever lack or lose health? It is ever present here and now, under all conditions, no matter how trying or strenuous.

Is health dependent upon the mortal body? Since health exists in Love, Mind, it is man's by divine reflection, therefore if there appears to be a lack of health or ability or strength, the real need is to reflect Love more completely. Isaiah says (58:6-8): **"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? . . . Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily."**

Many there are who can testify to the fact that when they have turned resolutely from some petty personal problem and earnestly tried to alleviate another's need, or have turned away from their own selfish personal considerations to the world's need and endeavored to supply that need by consecrated right thinking and doing, their physical condition has improved. We immediately feel better as we shelve our own worries and endeavor to help another, for our fear and worry are then dissipated in selfless love. And Love's blessings come quickly; they are not withheld or delayed.

As we express more love, consideration, and kindness—all qualities of Love—we at the same time manifest more abundant health, for Love's qualities are forever inseparable. Thus we see that permanent health can be maintained in our human experience as we gain an understanding of infinite Spirit, Love, and of man as Love's reflection, as revealed by Christian Science.

In the degree that we realize clearly that health is forever independent of matter, we are freed from dependence upon specific foods or upon any preconceived notion of what constitutes a normal standard of living, in order to maintain perfect health. Understanding what health really is, we may experience even drastic changes in our living conditions, if need be, without any impairment of health.

The less anxious thought is given to the demands of the human body, the more harmoniously the body functions. It works better when observed less. The more we forget ourselves in the line of duty, the more we find our true selves—upright, strong, well—in quality as perfect as our Maker. Despite any mortal sense testimony to the contrary, health is inexhaustible and ever present. Christian Science enables us to prove this to be true here and now.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MILL SHADOWS": *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

THIS MILL, which looks as though it belonged to some rural New England hamlet, is well within the city limits of New London, Connecticut. A populous residential district surrounds the leafy oasis in which it is hidden and a main avenue of interurban traffic crosses the brook just beyond the ponderous mill wheel.

Less than a decade ago, the mill was badly in need of repair. A public works project restored the building, and the machinery so completely that the mill can now render the services for which it was originally constructed. One has but to open the sluiceway, and water spilling down into the trough-like containers of the wheel will set its great bulk in motion.

Perhaps the mill is still too new in appearance. We are used to seeing such buildings dilapidated, worn by the weather to a silvery gray, and their extremities moss covered, where they stand continually in the water. But the New London mill is as it was when the early settlers first hauled their grain and their logs to its doors. Then the structure was an important member of the community, along with the church and the one-room schoolhouse.

There are not so many of these old mills left. For many years they have known solitude. A sill rots, a corner beam gives way, a bulge develops in a wall, the rooftree begins to sag, and one stormy night, under the stress of the wind or weight of the snow, the building falls gently in upon itself.

Its disappearance from the skyline is but of momentary interest to the community whose ancestors eagerly helped the miller raise its walls. The first passer-by in the morning, on arriving at the post-office and store, may say: "Well, I see the old mill went last night. Always said it ought to have been pulled down."

Few who see such a building realize that they are looking at America's industrial past, America's first factory, run by America's first "rugged individualist," who was both management and labor, assisted perhaps by an apprentice, usually a member of the family. In this earlier community, the miller and the blacksmith were our only industrialists; all else was produced in the fields or in the homes.

The mill at New London has seen much history—the history of this country from grist mills to great factories; and, since the old mill has squared its shoulders again, it is likely to see two centuries more.

Firefly

I saw a light
Go twinkling by,
And scratch
A golden mark
Across the cave of dark,
Like a star
Dropped from the sky.

EMILY K. HAX

To an Antique Paper-Weight

"Collector's piece," they call you:
That may be
But you mean vastly more than that to me—
I know a little of your history.

In the dim study of a serious man
You were, perhaps, the one gay bit of light.
Strange that he chose so frivolous a thing
To weight the pages of his sermons down:
And yet, on second thought,
Not strange at all.
In that remote and often austere air
You must have been a joyous, happy note
That helped to lighten
What the good man wrote.

I marvel at the intricate design
Of your wee flowers; at the perfect way
They have retained their stiff and settled place;
I often wish that I had seen the face
Of the grave man whose desk you used to grace.

"Collector's piece," indeed!
You are to me
The most delightful bit of artistry.
So gay and delicate and full of light,
Like strains of laughter
Echoing through the night.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

Was ist Gesundheit?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS IST GESUNDHEIT? Was ist ihre Grundlage? Wovon hängt sie ab? Christus Jesus wußte, daß Gesundheit für den Menschen in Gottes Gleichnis natürlich und normal ist; daß Krankheit unnatürlich, unintelligent, grundsatzlos, ja, in Wirklichkeit unwahr ist. Klar nahm er die geistige Art der Gesundheit —ihre Wirklichkeit, Fortdauer, Unvergänglichkeit—in der Erfahrung des Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes wahr und erkannte das Böse als unwirklich und daher als nie ein Teil des Menschen, des Bildes Gottes. So klar verstand der Meister die wahre Art der Gesundheit, daß er Disharmonie und Krankheit unverzüglich und dauernd zerstören konnte.

Auf Seite 120 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy in ihren wissenschaftlichen Erklärungen über Gesundheit allen gezeigt, wie sie sie erlangen können. Sie schreibt: „Gesundheit ist nicht ein Zustand der Materie, sondern des Gemüts; auch können die materiellen Sinne kein zuverlässiges Zeugnis in Bezug auf die Gesundheit ablegen. Die Wissenschaft des Gemüts-Heilens zeigt, daß es nur dem Gemüt und nichts anderem möglich ist, den wirklichen Zustand des Menschen der Wahrheit gemäß zu bezeugen oder zu zeigen. Daher kehrt das göttliche Prinzip der Wissenschaft das Zeugnis der physischen Sinne um und enthüllt, daß der Mensch in der Wahrheit, die die einzige Grundlage der Gesundheit ist, harmonisch besteht".

Gesundheit ist also ein Zustand oder eine Eigenschaft Gottes, des Gemüts. Ihre Grundlage ist das Leben, ihre einzige Quelle die immergegenwärtige Wahrheit. Vom Gemüt für ihre Existenz allein abhängig, muß Gesundheit immer jedermann augenblicklich und in gleicher Weise zur Verfügung stehen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß der Mensch Gottes Widerspiegelung ist, da Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis machte, wie die Bibel erklärt. Eine Widerspiegelung kann von dem, was sie widerspiegelt, nicht getrennt werden. Daher sind Gott und der Mensch unzertrennlich. Als der Ausdruck oder die Widerspiegelung Gottes, des universalen Guten, kann der Mensch nicht sündigen, krank sein oder sterben. Sünde, Krankheit und Tod sind mentale Trugvorstellungen, die die Wahrheit zerstört. Sie können kein Teil des wahren Seins sein; denn Gott, die Liebe, hat sie nicht gemacht.

Als die vollständige Kundwerdung des göttlichen Gemüts schließt des Menschen echte Selbstheit vollkommene Gesundheit in sich. Wie kann man in Anbetracht dieser Wahrheit je der Gesundheit ermangeln oder sie verlieren? Sie ist hier und jetzt unter allen Zuständen, mögen diese noch so schwierig oder anstrengend scheinen, immer gegenwärtig.

Ist Gesundheit vom sterblichen Leib abhängig? Da Gesundheit in der Liebe, im Gemüt, existiert, ist sie durch göttliche Widerspiegelung eine Eigenschaft des Menschen. Wenn es daher an Gesundheit oder Fähigkeit oder Stärke zu mangeln scheint, ist nichts anderes nötig, als die Liebe vollständiger widerzuspiegeln. Jesaja sagt (K. 58, 6-8): „Das ist aber ein Fasten, das ich erwähle: Laß los, welche du mit Unrecht gebunden hast; laß ledig, welche du beschwerst; gib frei, welche du drängst; reiß weg allerlei Last; brich dem Hungrigen dein Brot, und die, so im Elend sind, führe ins Haus; . . . Alsdann wird dein Licht hervorbrechen wie die Morgenröte, und deine Besserung wird schnell wachsen".

Viele können bezeugen, daß ihr leiblicher Zustand besser wurde, als sie sich entschlossen von einem geringfügigen persönlichen Problem abwandten und ernstlich versuchten, eines andern Not zu lindern, oder als sie sich von ihren eigenen selbstischen persönlichen Erwägungen ab- und der Not der Welt zuwandten und sich bemühten, dieser Not durch hingebendes rechtes Denken und Handeln abzuhelfen. Wir fühlen uns sofort besser, wenn wir unsere eigenen Besorgnisse zurückstellen und uns bemühen, einem andern zu helfen; denn unsere Furcht und Besorgnis gehen dann in selbstloser Liebe auf. Und die Segnungen der Liebe kommen schnell; sie werden nicht vorenthalten oder verzögert.

Wenn wir mehr Liebe, Rücksicht und Freundlichkeit—lauter Eigenschaften der Liebe—ausdrücken, bekunden wir gleichzeitig völligere Gesundheit; denn die Eigenschaften der Liebe sind ewig unzertrennlich. So sehen wir, daß wir dauernde Gesundheit in unserer menschlichen Erfahrung bewahren können, wenn wir das Verständnis des unendlichen Geistes, der Liebe, und des Menschen als der Widerspiegelung der Liebe, wie ihn die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, gewinnen.

In dem Maße, wie wir klar erkennen, daß Gesundheit immerdar unabhängig von der Materie ist, werden wir unabhängig von besonderen Speisen und von jeder vorgefaßten Meinung von dem, was zu einer normalen Lebensweise gehört, um vollkommene Gesundheit aufrechtzuerhalten. Verstehend, was Gesundheit wirklich ist, können wir, wenn es sein muß, drastische Änderungen in unseren Lebensbedingungen ohne jede Beeinträchtigung der Gesundheit erfahren.

Je weniger man über die Forderungen des menschlichen Körpers ängstlich nachdenkt, desto harmonischer funktioniert er. Er arbeitet besser, wenn er weniger beobachtet wird. Je mehr wir uns selber in der Erfüllung unserer Pflicht vergessen, desto besser erkennen wir, daß unser wahres Selbst—rechtschaffen, stark, gesund—vollkommen ist wie unser Schöpfer. Trotz jedes gegenteiligen sterblichen Sinnenzeugnisses ist Gesundheit unerschöpflich und immer gegenwärtig. Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt uns zu beweisen, daß dies hier und jetzt wahr ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Whether at Dawn or Dusk

HOW WONDERFUL is the arrival at a destination, the moment when all the mystery of newness still remains. I remember my arrival at Crater Lake, in Oregon. We came to the rim of that lake which is so incredibly blue, shaped in the top of what was once a crater. There was a heavy mist over the waters as we came to the rim of the mountain, looking down, and we felt for a moment a pang of disappointment. Then the mystery of the fog and the stillness of the place took on a new meaning, and we waited, dreaming of the moment when we would see far below us the lake, blue beyond believing, with the little island in its waters, firred and green, shaped like a ship in full sail. The nearness of the unseen blue was somehow more wonderful than the clear sight, later on, of all that cerulean splendor.

We arrived at the Grand Canyon at dusk. My friends, who had been there before, took a trail they knew, and suddenly, with no warning, we were standing at the edge of the Canyon, the sunset colors of the rocks spread around us and the quiet o' dusk making the vastness even more profound—the blue mist rising like a sea out of the great hollow. Always, when I think of that trip, it is the arrival that stays in my mind, vivid as the Canyon itself.

There is a special charm about arriving at an island. The boat-trip is the prelude, and the dock, with its bustle and hurry and the familiar faces suddenly seen in the midst of the crowd, has a special music of its own. I remember our arrival at the island of Grand Manan, a rocky fortress in the Atlantic just over the Canadian sea-border. We had traveled for many miles on the small steamer and at last we saw our island looming up out of the sea, the green trees gradually becoming visible, the little harbor emerging, the wooden pier, the fishing-boats, the herring-lines strung with the brown fish, and finally voices blurred by the soft air and island eyes speaking their welcome. That was a real arrival, our feet firm at last on the earth, the salt wind fresh, the voice of our hostess greeting us.

Bermuda was different. We arrived at noon aboard a slim, beautiful ship whose captain, they said, had as a hobby the growing of rare orchids in his air-conditioned cabin. We wound in and out of the many small islands that make up Bermuda, until at last we came to anchor off Hamilton. I leaned over the side and saw deep down in the tropic-blue water a great shark swerving at the ship's side, as though in welcome to this larger creature of the sea which had entered its domain. Already the sunshine had taken on a new and more golden quality. The air was fresh and clear as if after rain, and the white coral-rock houses were a refreshment to eyes accustomed to city vistas. Patches of color loomed amidst the green, later to be called by such enchanting names as poinciana, wistaria, and jacaranda, a tree straight from fairy-land, a blue bouquet under bluer skies.

I remember once coming out of the terrific heat of the desert around Needles and seeing on the horizon what looked like a mirage, but what became, as we approached, a group of green trees, a refuge for all travelers of the desert—called Twenty-Nine Palms. I was struck at once by the sound of running water, a blessed sound of coolness. Later we sat under stars near and bright, as only stars on the desert can be.

Arriving at a new place is an experience made up of anticipation and excitement and zest for the undiscovered, but to arrive at a place one already knows is to experience a special joy. To go back to the old farm, seeing on arrival that the old apple tree still stands, that the lilac bush still blooms by the side porch, that the pine tree you planted is waist high, to breathe the sweet country air, to see the neighbor's dog coming to say hullo as of old, this is the kind of arrival that cannot be equaled.

Whether it is at dusk or dawn, alone or in company, whether it happens by land or by sea, in new country or in old, that first moment is the perfect one—that moment when all is fresh, when wonder lays its spell upon us before time has dimmed the freshness. This is the arrival, the magical moment, the hands flower-laden on the clock of the days!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

These Acres

The upper pasture that we seldom plowed
Is doing better than we thought, and there
Are signs the orchard will be heavy-boughed
Before October's clear and frosty air.
Never have sun and seed conspired to mean
So much as now, when every inch of land
Must prosper, when the cornstalk's generous green
Affirms the singleness of heart and hand.

These acres that we hold have work to do
Beyond the usual reckoning of a year.
They are the future—something finer, too,
Than any hope we ever planted here.
If suppertime comes later now, we know
The reason, being proud to have it so.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

The Moon Was High in the Sky

THE OLD LEICESTER garden was a lovely place on a summer evening. Aunt Barbara had been surprised when Betty insisted that she wished to have supper there instead of in the dining-room; but Betty had known too many out-of-door feasts in foreign countries not to remember how charming they were, and how small any dining-room seems in summer by contrast. And after a few minutes thought, Aunt Barbara, too, who had been in France long before, asked Serena and Letty to spread the table under the large cherry-tree near the arbor; and there it stood presently, with its white cloth, and pink roses in two china bowls, all ready for the sandwiches and bread and butter and strawberries and sponge-cake, and chocolate to drink out of the prettiest cups in Tideshead. It was all simple and gay and charming, the little feast; and full of grievous self-consciousness as the shyest guest might have been when first met by Betty at the doorstep, the pleasure of the party itself proved most contagious, and all fears were forgotten. Everybody met on common ground for once, without any thought of self. It came with surprise to more than one girl's mind that a party was really so little trouble. It was such a pity that somebody did not have one every week. . . .

Nothing had ever tasted so good as that out-of-door supper. The white June moon came up, and its bright light made the day longer; and when everybody had eaten a last piece of sponge-cake, and the heap of strawberries on a great round India dish had been leveled, what should be heard but sounds of a violin. Betty had discovered that Seth Pond—the clumsy, good-natured Seth of all people!—had, as he said, "ears for music," and had taught himself to play.

So they had a country dance on the green, girls and boys and Aunt Barbara, who had been a famous dancer in her youth; and those who didn't know the steps of "Money Musk" and the Virginia Reel were put in the middle of the line, and had plenty of time to learn before their turns came. . . .

The moon was high in the sky when the guests went away. It was like a new world to some young folks who were there, and everybody was surprised because everybody else looked so pretty and was so surprisingly gay. Yet, here it was, the same old Tideshead after all!—From "Betty Leicester," by SARAH ORNE JEWETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Wall of Living Water

THE PROPER botanical name for the wild vegetation of New Guinea is not the jungle but the Rain Forest. Certainly it proves itself an authentic child of the rain. To those walking walls of water that advance like an army with banners the forest roars a welcome. Rain cannot be seen approaching, for the sky is out of sight, but it can be heard—a thunder of falling water pounding on the creaking trunks, beating a tattoo on the leaves, crushing down the soil. As the roar grows closer, the wind, which stirs so far above, singles out for greeting some solitary giant, some massive towering tree, which, in an orgy of elemental ecstasy, rocks wildly to and fro, oblivious of its stationary fellows. I have never seen rain move, so definite a unit, so living an organism with form and structure, as in New Guinea. You might stand in blinding sunlight, stretch out your hand and touch the glistening curtain of the rain. Then as the column advanced you too were blotted out, a solitary object, in a wall of living water. The rain walked over you with measured pace and left you there to dry.—From "The House in the Rain Forest," by CHARIS CROCKETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1943

Allies Step Up Plans for Education Of Soldiers on Postwar Problems

Many Americans in base camps abroad vague on conditions they must face back home.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

United States soldiers at the various fronts are prepared for a hard fight and determined to win it, but inquiry around the base camps in Britain indicates that few of the men have any clearly defined ideas as to the kind of a world they hope to see emerge after victory.

Questions asked of these soldiers brought out the fact that they have done little thinking on the social and economic problems of the postwar reconstruction period. Their principal urge is to get the war over with and get back to their home towns, their jobs, and their families.

They look forward to re-employment and readjustment on their return without thinking very much about how that may be accomplished. A few are alert to the fact that winning the war will be only a partial solution to the future peace. These men are doing some intelligent postwar thinking, but for the most part, American soldiers are less informed on such matters than the British.

The British Government has included in its Army education scheme a planned and organized program of lectures and group discussions to promote intelligent postwar thinking. The result is that the British soldier, whether in Britain or other theaters of the war, actually is encouraged and helped to think about the kind of world he wants after the war.

Although something of the sort is now beginning to be done for the United States troops, it is on a very much smaller scale.

Recently a special week-end course in international affairs was opened in London for representatives of the United States, British, and Canadian armed forces. At the first session, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, United States commanding general in the European theater of operations, declared that "Americans now know that their existence is inseparable from that of other nations, great and small."

'Sternly Just Peace'

General Devers told his audience that victory would be followed by "an intelligent and sternly just peace." "We may be confident," he said, "that we will win the peace of the United Nations are as closely united after the war as they are during the war.

The subject of this advance course on international affairs, which is being held under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House, London, is "Countries and Peoples of Western Europe."

Those attending include not only soldiers and airmen but also Red Cross and relief workers and other special services. After the opening address by General Devers, the first lecture on European problems in retrospect was given by Mr. Harold Nicolson, Member of Parliament.

Other Speakers

Other lecturers for this week-end course include Mr. William Shirer on Nazi Germany, Mr. Ivor Thomas, M. P., on Italy, and Mr. Alan N. Steyne of the United States Embassy in London on European relief problems.

It is planned to hold a number of these advanced courses which are already proving very popular.

For there is no doubt many American soldiers would like more encouragement and help in developing their ideas on postwar affairs.

Sergeant Richard T. Lyons, from Boston, when approached on this subject at the American Rainbow Club in London, declared, "An American soldier cannot discuss what he doesn't know anything about. And he doesn't know anything about postwar plans back home. I would welcome some formal discussions about these things. And I know that many of my friends would, too."

More Cautious Attitude

A former fireman from Maryland was more cautious. "I dunno," he said, "it would depend entirely on what sort of a guy they got to talk to us. We don't want no professor chaps!"

Melvin Hoffman of the United States Navy, who is from Santa Barbara, Calif., said he wanted to go back to school when the war was over.

"I think a lot about what's going to happen after the war. I'm having a grand time on these voyages, first to South America and now to England. I shall not want to go back to being a machinist in an airplane factory like I was before I was called up for the reserve. I do some hard thinking about it often. It's all right for chaps who have jobs to go back to, but it's different for us young fellows who never got settled."

Regret U. S. Attitude

Many of those responsible for the welfare of American soldiers in Britain regret keenly that the United States Government has not developed Army education in the same way that the British have.

"What the American soldier in foreign service is thinking is a question which I often ask myself," Mr. J. Doggatt, Military Welfare Director of the Rainbow Club, says.

"I often try to point out to these men that they will need money after the war for some kind of training, even if they do not feel they can settle down to it now. But the man who will spend £40 on a two-day pass to London is the man who is content to think, 'They'll do something for us when we get back to the States. No need for us to do anything about it.'"

In Hands of Home Front

The men are here to do a job for the folks back home, and they feel they can leave the question of their future in the hands of the people for whom they are fighting.

There is no doubt, however, that a small but by no means negligible minority of Yanks in Britain are keenly and very intelligently interested in thinking about postwar questions. For instance, Warrant Officer John J. Christie, of Quincy, Mass., says: "I want to live in a postwar world in which America will assume international responsibility for the promotion of peace and ecoonmic justice. We should be willing to participate in some organization like the League of Nations to help solve problems which arise between countries.

"I should like to see an intensive revival of world trade and building up of our Merchant Marine. There should be a universal acceptance of the fact that governments should accept responsibilities such as those expressed by social and economic security. The state should properly regulate—not run—such things as sales of stocks and securities and protect the right of labor to bargain collectively without assuming a benevolent attitude. Stress should be on regulation and away from intervention in order to avoid bureaucratic tendencies."

No Change Desired

Staff Sergeant Harvey P. Grant, Jr., of Lake Providence, La., says: "Perhaps my desires regarding the postwar America to which I expect to return some happy day will be considered merely nostalgic 'wishful thinking.' However, despite the inevitable changes hastened by the war, I hope to find conditions much the same as when I left home.

"I know many things at first will seem unfamiliar to the men coming back. There'll be a period when necessary readjustments as civiilans won't be easy. I want to resume my former occupation as speedily as possible, to renew old friendships and to settle down once more to normal living in a country which I feel will be even better to live in than before."

Technical Sergeant John D. Finney, Jr., of San Francisco, says: "We may find when we get back home that many of our old interests have waned; that new ones have sprung up. Therefore, it seems impossible to know what we want specifically in the postwar world until we first get to know our new selves and new environments.

Fundamental Ideals

"My expectations will be based on principles which I've come to know as fundamental to right and happy living. I shall hope to live in a world where I can freely work out my own destiny; a world in which I shall not be the pawn of a political clique, but one in which I'll share equally with my fellow citizens the great privilege and grave responsibility of maintaining my liberties; a world in which all will have learned fully this expensive lesson—that those rights which are worth fighting for once there's danger they may be taken away are far more worth protecting and securing in a way that none will ever dare threaten them again."

Corp. John J. Tierney of Manchester, N. H., says: "My chief expectation after the war is to be assured that the governments of the world will reconstruct it so as to insure that my children and the children of all individuals will be spared the ordeal of expecting another catastrophe such as this. I look forward to a job with a fair wage, with perhaps an opportunity to continue my education as a means of helping to increase my earning capacity.

"I want world leaders in whom we can have confidence—leaders who will take measures of reconstruction with the individual in mind rather than with selfish national imperialistic and political tendencies that give rise to future dictatorships. I'd like the added feeling that the measures taken are permanent as far as possible, enabling men to live together in peace regardless of race, color, or creed."

Attitude Changes

Many American soldiers, when they first arrived in this theater, regretted that they were not going to have a chance to fight the Japanese instead of the Germans. In most cases, however, this feeling soon disappears when they see the bomb damage in London and other cities and towns in Britain.

One soldier-cameraman was very keen to take pictures to show the folks back home what the British really were like. He came from New York and felt that ordinary folk in that City had a lot to learn about the ordinary folk of Britain. He had run a photography business before the war. All his spare cash had been put into it Then when he was drafted, he was forced to sell it at a loss. He wanted to get the fighting over and go back to build up that business again. In the meantime, his camera was far from idle. He felt in every click of the shutter he was giving the lie to some false impression left in the wake of prewar Axis propaganda.

He was typical of a great many of the Americans who come to London. The very fact of their being in Europe soon begins to broaden the horizons of most of the men.

British Argue Peace Plans

After they have been over here a while, the main difference between them and British soldiers is that in Britain's armed forces, it now has become the accepted thing—almost the universal habit—to talk and argue at length about postwar problems.

Democracy, fascism, and communism, for instance, are common topics of discussion on the part of the British soldiers. Most Americans—men, not officers—questioned on these subjects seem to have thought very little about them—or at least seem to have very little feeling that it matters what they do think about them.

What Are They Fighting For?

The United States is sending its young men by the million to join in the great world struggle. But is it making sure that these men know why they are fighting or what they may expect to accomplish by the hardships and sacrifices they are called upon to make?

If the United States is engaged in the war for the purpose of restoring security and justice to a world that has fallen prey to a virulent form of gangsterism, do its young fighters understand this?

Inquiries made by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor on various war fronts in conversation with large numbers of young men in service indicate that while the British, who have seen their homes crumbling under the hail of Nazi bombs, are clear enough as to why they are fighting, their American brothers—snatched suddenly from the security of their homes across the water—have few definite ideas as to the motives behind the war effort.

The present article is the first of several on this subject from the war fronts.

Giraud Warns on Reich Morale

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, Co-Chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, declared at his first press conference here today his "absolute certainty" that the Nazis would be beaten by the Allies, with the United French Army contributing to the liberation of France.

He warned, however, that a breakdown in German morale could not be expected soon, for two reasons:

Because certain things done socially by the Nazi regime gave satisfaction, and because the German mind has the spirit of submission to Nazi discipline.

General Giraud emphasized that there was no political mission to his trip which took him from Algiers to the United States and Canada before coming here.

"Only inside France can the future of France be determined, and we on the outside can only do our duty to liberate our country," he said.

There was an undertone of hostility in some of the questions asked the General and his eyes flashed when he was asked whether materials sent from America would be given to "de Gaulle's [Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the other Chairman of the Committee] or Giraud's Army."

"There is no Giraud or de Gaulle Army," he answered. "There is only one Army—the French Army."

In response to a question about remarks made in Montreal that he had read an American newspaper saying he was "pro-Nazi," the General said:

"I hope you all are as pro-Nazi as I am." He pointed out that one of his daughters and her children are being held in Berlin because he is fighting the Axis.

Tokyo Admits War Increasingly Dark

By the Associated Press

New York, July 22

The Tokyo Radio broadcast today an address by a Japanese air force officer declaring that the war situation in the Southwest Pacific is "becoming increasingly dark" as a result of "fierce and tragic air battles," the Office of War Information reported.

The officer declared that the Allies "persistently come back time and again" with seemingly endless replacements, OWI said. The speaker added, "We must recognize that the South Pacific war has now entered a stage where a decisive battle must be fought to determine the victor."

What Bait Will Attract Reluctant Japanese Fleet?

Allies disperse attacks in move to draw enemy's warships into decisive battle soon.

An American admiral has just forecast that the war in the Pacific will last for six years. What he probably meant was that the U. S. Navy is prepared to fight that long—or even longer.

Meanwhile, Japan is being forced into a defensive balance. The Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today discusses the broad aspects of the new situation, placing particular emphasis on the increasing importance of "Alaskan strategy" in the waters of the North Pacific.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Which way goes United Nations strategy in the Pacific?

All that now stands between Japan and defeat is the remnant of its once sizable fleet. Just how much of a fleet no one seems to know any more than it was known how much of a fleet Japan had at the outbreak of the war.

There were, to be sure, some supposedly reliable summaries of Japanese air and naval strength. However, in the light of the losses sustained by Japan in ships and airplanes there seems reason to surmise that these summaries were gross underestimates.

Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that the Japanese Fleet has reached a low ebb in strength. On the other hand, Allied naval power has, despite the losses it has suffered, grown by leaps and bounds.

Japan has lost more than 500 vessels in all classifications. More than a third of these are merchantmen, the rest warships. But when it is considered that there have been important losses in aircraft carriers, and that more than 40 Japanese cruisers are known to have been destroyed, the whittling down of Nipponese Naval strength becomes apparent.

Under these conditions it seems probable that Allied moves in the Pacific are predicated on the hope of enticing the Japanese Fleet into a great naval engagement.

Capital Ships Hide

The difficulty in baiting the Japanese Fleet into action lies in Japan's reluctance to expose its capital ships to attack now that its carrier strength has been seriously depleted. Quite a far cry from the arrogant armada that set forth over a year ago to prepare the way for the invasion of the West Coast of the United States only to come a cropper at the now historic battle of Midway.

Japan has had time to strengthen its hold on every conquest it has made. We have had painful experience in ejecting the enemy from what are merely outposts on the fringe of the vast area now under Japanese suzerainty, and when we come to grips with them in places like Burma, the task will be one which will seriously tax Allied resources.

But why make more than a feint at Burma? After all, the interest in Burma is predicated on regaining control of the Burma Road which, regardless of how efficiently its traffic may be handled, manifestly can never carry the amount of material needed to support a major campaign in China.

But Japan is experiencing a mounting loss at sea and in the air, and Japan can no more survive without adequate merchant tonnage than it can without a navy. Ships in both categories are being blasted almost daily, and with the waning of Japanese air power these losses can be expected to increase very decidedly.

However, if it is within its power to do so, Japan is not going to risk the destruction of its Fleet until repairs are completed and replacements are available; consequently it is our strategy to force an action under conditions disadvantageous to Japan which means as soon as possible.

United Nations naval strength has never before been so great. The United States Navy practically doubled its striking power in the past 12 months. Disposal of the French Fleet has at last been made, and the Italian Fleet seems evanescent, leaving the small and seldom risked German Fleet as the only other possible enemy on the sea to be considered by the Allies in devising the strategy to be used.

Scattered Attacks

This strategy is obvious, and essentially consists of striking at widely separated points each of which enters into Japan's plans for defense or offense.

Without going into the many considerations which must be evaluated in selecting the areas where operations are to be conducted, it is only necessary to note that each objective must be one into the defense of which the Japanese Fleet will enter, and be so vitally important to Japan that it will have no choice but to risk its navy.

Equally important is simultaneously developing the several campaigns to the point where the aid of the Japanese Navy is necessary, thereby placing Japan in the predicament of either having to divide its available naval strength or letting the naval defense of other enemy objectives go by default.

We can begin to fit together the pieces which form the picture of Allied strategy in the Pacific.

The Solomon Islands campaign, initially a defensive operation, has blossomed into an offensive that eventually may carry its force into the Japanese-held Caroline and Marshall Groups where there are bases which enter largely into Japan's plans for holding enemy bombers away from its homeland.

Offensive Against Burma

The prospect of launching an offensive against Burma as soon as the rainy season terminates has been a matter of public comment.

These two objectives fulfill the requisites of being widely separated and being of vital concern to Japan. But why stop with two objectives when another campaign can be inaugurated which holds the promise of returning quick dividends in the way of bringing out the Japanese Fleet to fight?

The Japanese Islands taper off into the Kurile chain of islands, the northernmost being recently bombed Paramushiro where Japan has a great naval and air base for the defense of its flank.

United Nations' interest in Paramushiro has already been evinced in a recent announcement that it had been raided by United States bombers. The recapture of Attu and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's assertion, "We propose to drive the Japs out of the Aleutians," which indicates that a similar fate is in store for the Japanese garrison on Kiska, all point toward a northern campaign.

One rarely mentioned factor contributing to the peculiar status of Soviet-Japanese neutrality is the fact that Japan is not interfering with Russian shipping bound to and from Siberia. These ships carry full cargoes of war materials, much of which originates in or is destined for the United States.

Inducement for Russia

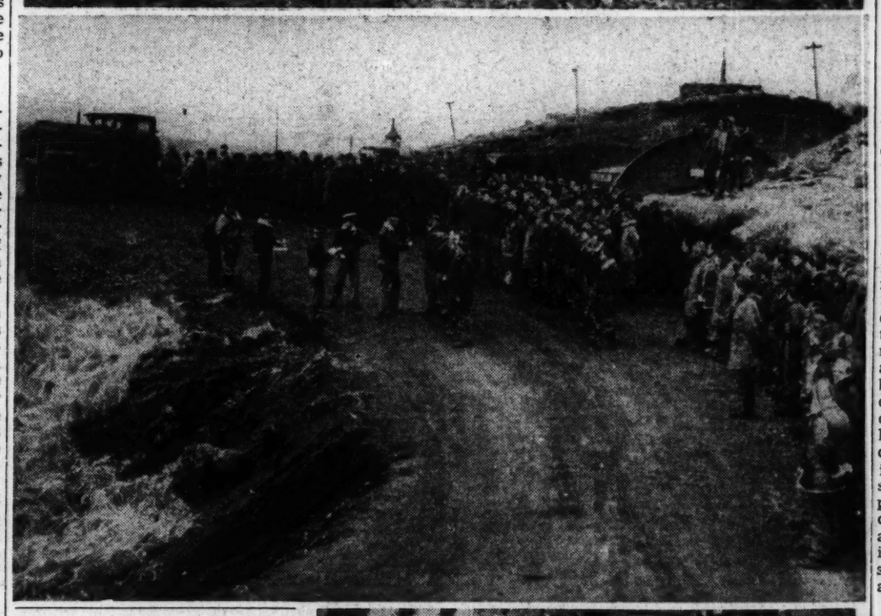
Very possibly Allied domination of the passages through the northern Kuriles, thereby assuring the Soviets of their flow of supplies and military support by the United Nations, might induce Russia to make Siberian airports available to Allied planes, thus affording the opportunity for subjecting Japanese industrial areas to devastating bombings.

Admittedly a campaign projected against Paramushiro presents possibilities which surpass attempting to reach Japan via either the mandated islands or Burma, and even if not undertaken with the intention of actually pushing it home, it will carry the practically certain prospect of bringing at least part of the Japanese Fleet out to fight and, we trust, to destruction.

With the preponderant sea power, the Allies hold the weather gauge in splitting its naval strength advantageously.

How Japan will handle its naval dispositions is a matter for their strategists to decide, and it will not be an easy determination to make, with Paramushiro and Rangoon over 5,000 miles apart, and the base at Truk thousands of miles from either of them.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



Associated Press; Official United States Army from Harris & Ewing

Amchitka: Challenge to American Resourcefulness

Top: With their antiaircraft gun axle-deep in mud, a United States Army crew digs in to drive off any Japanese attempt to thwart American consolidation on Amchitka, Aleutian island occupied without opposition in January. First from top: American planes stand on a special steel runway. Second from top: Clothed in fur parkas and flying jackets, airmen line up on a newly-graded road outside their sodded quarters to receive decorations for their exploits from Maj. Gen. William O. Butler. Bottom: Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., Commanding General of the Alaska Defense Command, reads his mail during a flight over the Aleutians. Amchitka is approximately 70 miles from much-bombed Kiska.

U. S. troops along Alaska Highway proud of job in building a chateau for officers.

To defend Alaska, Army engineers and their crews have slashed through forests, bulldozed through mud and ice, and wound around picturesque mountains, to construct the 1,600-mile Alaska Military Highway from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fairbanks, Alaska. The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series on this development, written by its Alaska correspondent, who has just traversed the route.

The fourth story appears today.

By Fergus Hoffman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATEAU LIARD, British Columbia—You won't find this particular portion of earthly Paradise on any map of the Alaska Highway, but any weary traveler who has stopped overnight here will confirm the statement that it's the most comfortable camp on the road. And all travelers are weary by the time they get this far along the road, so Chateau Liard never lacks for visitors.

Chateau Liard—the building itself—was built by quartermaster troops for their officers. The soldiers cut spruce logs from the surrounding forest, peeled and notched them, and constructed as elaborate a rustic cabin as possible. It sets back from the highway about 150 feet on the edge of a precipitous, rocky cliff overlooking a great bend of the fabled Liard River, long the wilderness waterway for Indians, white trappers and Hudson's Bay Company factors.

Across the highway is the camp, where this quartermaster company's troops live between trips along their stretch of highway. They are a company of truck drivers, stationed here to relay the convoys of Army trucks which rumble north night and day.

Morale Hight

Needless to say, the morale of this company is high. Chateau Liard is a memorial to their morale, to the spirit which keeps the convoys rolling. Every man in camp is proud of the building which houses their officers and every visitor hears the same query the instant he arrives:

"Say, have you seen our officers' quarters yet? You want to go over there right away—regular hotel."

At the chateau the same hospitality prevails. Lieut. F. M. Grigsby or one of the other officers assigns you to a room—there are four of them—or to the sleeping loft up under the hand hewn rafters. Rustic furniture, including chairs upholstered with spring cushions salvaged from reclaimed trucks, carries out an interior decorating motif which would delight anyone who ever dreamed of building a mountain home some day. Snowshoes and skis crossed on the walls make the place look like some fashionable winter sports center in one of the national parks in the States. There's even a wolf skin tacked on the south wall—or perhaps it's just an overgrown coyote. A nightly argument rages about what kind of animal donated its hide to Chateau Liard but the skin has lost its identity long since and no one is certain.

"This is the kind of place every man dreams about owning some day," Lieutenant Grigsby admitted. "Here we are, in the midst of a wilderness which wasn't opened up much more than a year ago, and we have as fine a lodge as anyone could wish. Wealthy sportsmen in the States would pay a fortune to come to a place like this, even for a week end . . . say, maybe you'd like a shower?"

Private Shower

And that's possible, too. Chateau Liard has its own private shower room, complete with hot and cold running water and drain. All camps along the road have bathing facilities, of course, but usually the bathhouse is a separate building.

"When the men built this cabin they promised that it would be the most luxurious officers' quarters on the road," Lieutenant Grigsby pointed out, "That's the reason for the shower—that's luxury!"

Officers and their guests dine in the officers' mess room at the main camp and the officers spend most of their time in the camp or on the road but when they have a few moments to spare they return to the chateau.

Alaska Highway Now —Instead of 'Alcan'

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 22

Agreement on "Alaska Highway" as the official name for the highway from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska, was concluded today in an exchange of notes between the United States and Canadian Governments.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull proposed the name as "suitable and in harmony with popular usage," at the suggestion of Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate in the House of Representatives.

Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to Washington, replied that his Government "concurs in the proposal."

Heretofore, the project has been known generally but unofficially as "the Alcan Highway."

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 765,250
1943 volume to date 187,523,050
1942 volume to date 57,636,851

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Wednesday 52.6 Prev day 52.5
Month ago 50.6 Year ago 37.1
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Abbott Lab pf 4	30	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Acme Steel (3)	1	57	57	57	
Adams Exp 1.15g	17	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Adams-Millis ⅞g	*3	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	8	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	10	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	8	6	6	6	
Alb&Sus 7.45g	† 10	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Allegany Corp	18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Allegany pf ww	9	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
Alleg pf 530 ww	27	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	8	42	41	42	+2
Allegh Lud S..70g	13	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6a	2	157	156½	156½	—3
Allied Mills 1½g	17	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Allied Strs .45g	13	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	8	41	40¾	40½	— ½
Alpha P Cem 2½g	4	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	21	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Amal Lea pf 1½k	9	27	26½	26½	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	84	84	84	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½a	6	70¾	70	70¾	+ ¾
Am Bank N .40g	12	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	† 40	60	60	60	
Am Bosch (¼ae)	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Brake Sh .65g	7	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Am Cable & Rad	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	† 40	181	180½	180½	—1
Am Can (3)	5	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¾
Am C&F pf 10½g	1	77	76½	76½	— ½
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	5	22¾	22⅜	22¾	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	† 50	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
Am Cryst Sug 1½g	8	15¾	15½	15¾	
Am Crys S pf 6	† 10	102½	102½	102½	+1
Am Distilleries	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
Am European .15g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Am Export L (1g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Am & For Power	28	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	2	73	73	73	
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	1	84	84	84	+1
Am & FP 2 pf	11	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am-Haw SS 1½g	5	35	34	34½	+ ½
Am Hide&Leath	7	4⅛	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68	68	68	
Am Internat ½g	21	9¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Am Invest III .30g	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½g	† 60	43½	43½	43½	
Am Locomot ww	17	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 3½ak	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+1⅞
Am M & Fdy .40g	1	15¼	15	15	
Am Ma & Met ½g	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Am Metal (1)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am News 1.80	† 70	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Am Pow & Light	25	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Am P & L $6 pf	7	41¾	40¾	41⅜	+1⅜
Am P & Lt $5 pf	19	38⅜	37¼	38¼	+1
Am Rad&St S .30g	45	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	14	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½	† 290	68⅜	68	68⅛	+ ⅜
Am Safety Raz 1½g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am Seating 1½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	† 20	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	14	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7	† 90	156½	156½	156½	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	3	42	42	42	— ½
Am Sti Fdry (1g)	9	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	158¼	157⅞	157⅞	— ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	63¼	63	63	
Am Tob pf (6)	† 50	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Am Viscose 1½g	15	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	17	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	8	79	78½	78⅞	
Am Zinc L & S	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Anaconda Cop (3g)	45	28¼	27⅞	28	
APW Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¾
Armour Del pf ctf	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Armour III	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Armour III pr pf	11	63½	62½	63½	+1
Armstrong Cork 1½g	1	38	38	38	
Arnold Const (½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	17	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	† 40	97½	97	97	+ ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7	†100	94½	94	94	— ½
Atch T & SF 4½g	71	65¾	64½	65⅜	+1¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	7	90¼	88¾	89	—1
Atl Cant L 1½g	9	34¾	34	34½	+ ⅛
Atl G & W I (3c)	34	34¾	32½	34¾	+2¼
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	60		60	
Atl Refining (.30g)	14	27½	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Atl Refining pf 4	† 40	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
Atlas Pow 1½g	†150	67½	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	121	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Aunt N pr A 2k	†990	83	77	82	+7½
Aviation Cp (.10g)	45	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Baldwin Loco 3½g	49	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	23	8½	8¼	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	41	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	1	26½	26½	26½	
Barker Bros (¼g)	8	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	19	18⅞	19	
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	3	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼k	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	11	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	4	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Benef In L-(.60g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Best Foods (.80g)	40	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	17	64½	63⅞	63⅞	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	121	121	121	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Bliss & Laugh 1½g	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Boeing Airpl (1g)	17	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	52	52	52	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½	† 20	51	51	51	
Bond Stores 1.60	2	28¼	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	15	28½	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	18	37¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅞
Bower Roll Bear 1g	6	37	36½	37	
Bridgeport Br 1½g	51	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43	43	43	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	12	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	5	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	8	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½g	2	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 40	118	108	108	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1¼g)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90g	8	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Burling Mills .70g	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	12	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Bush TB pf1½k	† 20	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 1¼e	2	4	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	2	17	17	17	
Byron Jackson ⅜g	4	21	21	21	—1
Calif Pack (1½g)	4	29¾	29	29¼	— ¼
Calif-P pf 2½g	† 50	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1½	1¼	1¼	
Calum & Hec .45g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Campbell Wy ⅛g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	31	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	19	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Can Sou Ry 3	† 10	36	36	36	
Cannon Mills (2)	2	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
Cap Adm pf (3)	† 20	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Carpenter Sti 1½g	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Case (JI) Co (3g)	5	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp (1g)	4	53	53	53	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf	4	99½	99¼	99½	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 60	108	107¼	107¼	+1¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 40	117	117	117	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 40	127¼	127	127	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½g)	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Celotex pf new	† 9	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	8	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	4	3½	3	3	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	3	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
Cent V Sug 2½g	30	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	38¾	38½	38¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†120	18¼	18	18¼	
Champ Paper 1.60	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&F 3½g	2	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	† 3	107		107	+ ¼
Checker Cab	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	34	48⅞	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Chi E I A 1.50g	1	14½	14	14	
Chi Grt West	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾k	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ⅛g	62	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Chi P T cv pf 3(i)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	2	17		17	
Childs Co	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	11	83½	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	15	15	15	
City&F pf 6½	† 1	105	105	105	+1
City Stores	1	7		7	
Clev E I pf 4½	† 60	115	114¾	115	+ ⅛
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	11	42¾	42	42	
Cluett Peabody 1g	16	39¾	39½	39¾	
Coca-Cola (3)	2	121	120¾	121	+1
Coca-Cola A 3	†100	63½	63	63½	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Col-P-P. pf4¼k	† 50	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	3	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
Col & South	† 20	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Col & So 1pf	† 50	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ⅜g	4	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Col Br cast A .60g	1	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Col Br cast B .60g	2	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
Colum G & E	21	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	72¼	72	72	+ ¼
Colum Pict (⅓se)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Coml Credit (3)	3	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
Coml Credi pf 4¼	1	107	107	107	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	9	43⅝	43½	43½	+ ½
Coml Solvents .30g	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	53	11	¾	¾	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3k)	24	67¾	66¼	67¼	+1
Commwlth Ed 1.05g	11	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
Consol Cig pf 7	† 1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Con C pr pf 6½	† 50	104½	104¼	104½	+ ¼
Cons Coppermin	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	45	24¼	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½k	2	17	16¾	17	
Cons Laundries	6	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	12	15⅜	14¾	15	
Cons Vultee (1g)	17	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	7	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Consum P pf 4½	† 60	103	101¾	102⅞	+1⅛
Container Corp 3½g	3	22½	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	27	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Cont Can (½g)	19	35¾	34⅞	35⅜	+ ¼
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	13	37⅛	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (½g)	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Copperweld Sti .80	15	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†+40	46½	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	7	59⅜	59	59⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	181	181	181	
Coty Inc (.15g)	15	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Coty International	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	12	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†150	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 1½g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½ae	2	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	—1
Crown Zeller (1)	18	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	† 20	95¼	95	95	
Crucible Sti (2e)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Cuba RR pf	† 3	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜ae	12	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Cudahy Packing	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½k	2	34	33¾	34	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	62	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	7	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ⅜e	5	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
Davega Stores .30g	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	11	16½	15¾	16	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	8	19	19	19	
Deere & Co 1.35e	15	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ¾
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	35	35	35	— ¼
Del & Hudson	47	15	14⅞	15	
Del Lack & West	36	8½	8¼	8½	
Den & Rio GW pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Det Edison .90g	11	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A pf	†1510	32¼	29¾	30	—2¾
Diam Match 1¼	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
Diam T Motor 1½g	18	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Dixie C A 2½g	2	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ¾g	2	30½	30¾	30½	
DomeMines h1.20g	19	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	18	64¾	64	64¾	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	6	144¾	144¼	144¾	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	8	152½	151¾	152½	—1¼
du Pont pf (4½)a	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
DuqLight 1pf 5	† 70	120	119½	120	+ ½
Eastern Air L	6	40¾	40⅜	40¾	+ ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	5	167¾	167½	167¾	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
El & Mus Ind .06g	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
Elec Boat (½g)	3	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
El Power &Lt	48	6	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	10	70	68	70	+2½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	32	76¼	74	75⅞	+2⅝
El Storage Bat (2)	2	41	41	41	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30½	30½	30½	
Endicott-John (3)	1	58	58	58	— ½
Eng Pub Service	25		6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 20	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
EngPS$5½pf51/2	†160	84¾	84	84¼	+1¼
Erie RR (1½g)	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	62	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¾g	1	52¼	51¾	51¾	
Evans Products	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
Exchange Buf .15g	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	39¼	38¾	38¾	+1
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
FedL&Traction¾g	3	18¾	18	18	
Fed M&Smelt .2g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	5	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Ferro Enam 1¼g	1	18	18	18	
Fid P Fire 1.60a	2	49	48⅞	48⅞	
Firest T&R 1½pf	68	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅜
Firest T&R pf 6	2	110	110	110	+ ¼
Firstbrook 1½g	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Florsh Sh A 1½g	2	25½	25½	25½	
Food Mach .70g	3	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Sti	1	8½	8¼	8½	
Foster Wheeler	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Fost Wh pf 1½	†130	19½	19½	19½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	37	37	37	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Fruehauf T pf 5	† 1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gair (Robert) ⅛ae	2	3¼	3	3¼	
Gamewell Co 1½g	50	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ⅛g	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106	106	106	
Gen Baking .45g	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf 8	† 40	143	143	143	— ½
Gen Cable A	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½k	† 20	56	56	56	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	21	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	4	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	† 30	116	116	116	+ ½
Gen G & El A	8	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gen G&El cv pf	†100	99	99	99	—1½
Gen Mills (4)	3	97½	97¼	97½	— ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	21	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motor pf (5)	5	130	130	130	— ½
Gen Out Adver	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Pow Eq 1½g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	3	31½	31½	31½	+1⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½g	3	23	23	23	+ ⅜
Gen Real&Util	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gen Real&Util pf	3	58¼	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
Gen Refract .60g	8	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe 1½g	7	15	15	15	
Gen S C pf 4½k	† 80	87	86	86	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	23¼	23½	23¼	
Gen Time Inst	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub 1½g	8	24¾	24¼	24¼	
Gillette Saf R ⅛g	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	16	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br 5k pf 6	2	82		81½	+ ½
Gliddon Co (.60g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	14	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½pg	24	42⅜	41¾	41½	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Goodyear Tire 1½pg	11	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	107½	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Goth Hos pf 7	† 10	91	91	91	+1½
Graham-Paige Mot	32	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Grand Union	8	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	15	31¼	31	31	
Gt West Sug 1½g	9	26	25¾	25¾	
Green (H L) (2g)	5	49⅛	49	49	
Greyhound Corp (1)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	13	12⅞	13	
Grum Air Ex 1g	12	14¼	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¼
Hall Print (1)	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .40g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Hanna 55 pf (5)	† 20	107	107	107	+ ½
Harb-Walker ½g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	4	8½	8½	8½	
Hayes Mfg	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	† 30	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	— ⅛
Hercules Powd (1g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Hercules P pf 6	† 30

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Arms Output Lag Laid To Type Changes

WASHINGTON (AP) — For the second consecutive month, production for the Army fell below schedule in June, but the Commerce Department said the general leveling off on arms output in recent months was due principally to a temporary factor—changes in types of needed war materials.

Once the required shifts in manufacturing processes and schedules are completed, the department said, production will resume its rise, although at a slower pace, until a wartime peak is reached.

The failure to meet Army production schedules in June was disclosed by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, the acting secretary in the absence of Henry L. Stimson, who is in London.

Army Ground Force Supplies

Mr. Patterson told a press conference that the supply program for the Army ground forces increased in June 1.1 per cent over May, but still was 2.3 per cent below April and 4.9 per cent below forecasts for June.

"The jobs remaining to be done vary widely," he said. "In the next six months we must produce 61 per cent of the total number of airplanes scheduled for 1943.

"There is nothing in the production records for May and June to encourage belief that the task ahead can be accomplished easily. It is a real challenge to labor and industry."

The production situation was discussed by the Commerce Department in its monthly publication, Survey of Current Business. It said a five-month plateau in production had brought the home front war effort to its most critical stage, but then predicted the upward trend would be resumed.

Other Causes

In addition to changes in types of needed war materials, it listed as other causes of the leveled-off war output the growing scarcities of manpower and raw materials and, as contributing factors, the coal strikes, the Detroit race riots and the Mississippi Valley floods.

It reported, however, that despite the five-month sidewise movement in total production, output of some durable goods has continued to gain, notably transportation equipment which includes aircraft and shipbuilding.

The current production rate, the publication said, "is well below the peak level representing the full capacity output of our wartime economy and below the level required for the peak of the war effort," adding:

"The supreme test of the domestic economy in the months immediately ahead will be to achieve the wartime-peak-output objective with resources progressively more scarce relative to needs."

Of manpower, the article predicted that effective measures undoubtedly will be taken to bring about transfer of workers from less essential lines and to recruit the additional workers needed for the labor force.

"The civilian economy can hardly help being deeply affected by these impending changes," it declared.

Independent Agency Seen Way to Boost Postwar Aviation

DENVER (AP)—Stimulation of America's postwar civil aviation program hinges upon creation of an independent agency of government to provide "proper co-ordination" of air facilities, representative Richard F. Harless (D) of Arizona said.

Addressing the Air Traffic conference of America composed of the nation's air line traffic executives, Mr. Harless said legislation to change the Civil Aeronautics Commission was being considered by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of which he is a member.

The proposed agency, Mr. Harless said, would be empowered "to authorize experiments with new developments in air transport equipment and methods" and be the co-ordinating head for domestic air line expansion.

The legislation includes provision for further stimulation of private flying, aviation vocational training and aviation education," the Arizona congressman explained.

It would, he said, expand and strengthen the present CAB, a division of the Department of Commerce. The CAB, composed of five members, is represented at the conference here by its chairman, L. Welch Pogue.

Mr. Harless said he views the expansion of America's civil aviation program as "essential for the nation's defense."

However, he declared such expansion should be left to established air lines.

Johnston Insists on U. S. Right to Competition

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, insists upon "the chance to take a chance on America and the right to lose our shirt if we wish."

"We must have competition," he told a business group yesterday. "The only alternative to competition is Government regulation, with eventual state capitalism. Monopoly is a 'sissy way' to do business."

Mr. Johnston is going to England next month to participate in the preparation of plans for the postwar rehabilitation of Europe and Asia.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (½g)	22	22	22
800	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Air Investors	3	3	3
2000	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
600	Aire Aeronc (¼g)	4½	4	4
200	Air-WayElAp (.20g)	3⅛	3	3
10	Ala Gt So (4½g)	86½	86½	86½
50	Allied Prod (2)	27½	27½	27½
250	Alum Ltd (hBa)	99¾	99½	99¾
850	Alum Co Am (2g)	113½	114¾	113½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114¼	114	114¼
100	Am Beverage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	Am Book (2g)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Am C P&LA (½g)	41	41	41
4300	Am Cit P&LB	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	45¾	44¾	44¾
2600	Am Gas & E (1.60)	28¾	28¼	28¾
50	Am Gas & E pf (4½)	109¾	109¾	109¾
75	Am Gen $2½ pf	40	40	40
150	Am Laun Mch (1g)	28	28	28
800	Am Light & T (1.20)	18¼	18	18¼
25	Am Mfg (1g)	37	37	37
10	Am Mfg pf (5)	86	86	86
1800	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6200	Am Republics (.10g)	13½	12¾	13½
3100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow 1pf	104	102	104
900	Am Superpow pf	16⅝	16	16½
300	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	Appal El Pw pf(4½g)	107½	107½	107½
1000	Ark Nat Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
2400	Ark Nat Gas A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	7	7	7
200	Atlantic C Fish (½g)	6¾	6	6
100	Atlas D Porce (½g)	47½	47½	47½
900	Babcock & Wil (½g)	32½	32¾	32½
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39½	39½	39½
400	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Barium Stk Sti	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Basic Refract (.30g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
1300	Beech Aire (1g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
50	Bend-Mad pf (2)	39½	39½	39½
6600	Berk&Cay Pura	1⅛	1	1
50	Bickfords (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Bliss (EW) (2)	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Blue Ridge	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Blumenthal (8)	141¾	141¾	141¾
300	Bras Tr L&P (h2½g)	32½	32½	32½
100	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Brewst Aero	4¾	4¾	4¾
3600	Bridgpt Mach	9⅞	9¾	9¾
100	Brill A	5½	5½	5½
300	Brill B	1	1	1
100	Brit Celan	3½	3½	3½
300	Brown F & W	4	4	4
800	Brown-F Dist	14	14	14
100	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
100	Buckeye P L (.60g)	10	10	10
200	Bud M & MotDredg pf	13½	13½	13½
50	Buf N & EP h pf	96	96	96
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
1200	Burry Biscuit	4¼	4	4
100	Butler (P. H.)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Calamba Sug	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Cal El Pow	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1100	Callite Tung (.20g)	8	8	8
400	Can Marconi (h.40g)	2½	2	2
200	Carrier Corp	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Casco Prod (1e)	11	11	11
100	Castle (AM) (1)	20	20	20
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Cen&SW Ut	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Cen Nud G&E (.81g)	10	9¾	9¾
50	Cherry-Burrell	12	12	12
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	81½	81½	81½
100	Chi Riv & Mch (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
125	Childs pf	17½	17½	17½
2900	Cities Service	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
500	Cit Svc pf	92½	91¾	92½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2400	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1	1⅛
125	Cleve El Illum (1g)	34	34	34
4000	Cleve Tract (2¼g)	19¼	17¾	19¼
100	Cockshutt Plow (1e)	11	11	11
2000	Colon Develop	6¾	6¾	6¾
1900	Colonial Airl	10½	9¾	9¾
500	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	ColtsPFArm (1½g)	53½	53½	53½
30	Colum G&E pf (5)	56¾	56¾	56¾
3200	Comwlth&So war	3-64	3-64	3-64
50	CompoShMvtc (.30g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Cons Diesel Bal (3.80)	87	86	87
10	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	109½	109½	109½
900	Cons Gas Ut	4¾	4½	4¾
1600	Cons Ret Strs (¾g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Cons Royalty (.10)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Cons Sil Corp (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Cook Pt & V (.80)	11	11	11
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12	12	12
200	Copper Range (½g)	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	Cosden Petro pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Cosden Petro pf	23½	23½	23½
2100	Creole Pet	28½	28	28½
500	Crown Drug (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Cuban Tobac	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Darby Pet (¾g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Dayton Rub (¾g)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Dejay Strs (¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Derby Oil	5	5	5
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Det Sti Prod (½g)	18	18	18
600	Eagle Pich Ld (.50g)	12½	12⅜	12½
300	East Gas&P	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	EastG&EPfpf(2¼k)	36	36¼	36
100	East Sta pf A	28	28	28
50	East Sta pf B	28	28	28
100	EastSugAspf(2½k)	38½	38½	38½
19700	El Bond&Sh	8¾	8½	8¾
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	78½	77½	78½
100	El Bd&Sh$5pf(5)	73	73	73
150	El P&L 2 pf A	55¾	55	55¾
28	Elgin Nat Wat (½g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
700	Emerson El (.20g)	8¾	8¼	8¼
2900	Equity Corp	1¾	1⅝	1¾
175	EquityCrp$3pf(2¼k)	32½	32	32½
100	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Fairchild Av (½g)	9½	9⅜	9½
200	Falstaff Brew (.60)	12¾	12½	12¾
200	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
178	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	101¾	101¾	101¾
800	Ford M Can A (h1)	20½	20½	20½
1300	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Frank Cou Pic (1e)	3	3	3
800	Froedt G&M (.80)	18½	18	18¼
100	Fuller (GA) (2e)	14¼	14	14
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Gen Fireproig	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
50	Gen G&E pf B	98	98	98
20	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	74	74	74
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	75½	75½	75½
25	Georg Pw Ab pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
400	Glen Ald Coal(.80g)	16¼	16	16¼
300	Godchaux Sug B	11½	11½	11½
700	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
10	Goodman Mfg	31	31	31
1000	Grand Rap V	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Gray Mfg	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Gt Atl & P nv	85½	85½	85½
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	138¾	138¾	138¾
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	8	8	8
9800	Gulf Oil (1¼g)	50	49¾	50
30	Gulf St Ut $5½pf	110½	110½	110½
10	Hartf Elec (2¾)	11	11	11
30	Hearn D Str pf (3)	46	46	46
200	Hecla Min (.25g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Heller pf (1¾)	27	27	27
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	29¾	29½	29½
800	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9¾	9½	9¾
100	Humble Oil (1¼g)	73½	73½	73½
700	Hum-Ross F (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	7¾	7½	7¾
400	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¾	7½	7¾
300	Ill IowaPwpf (1¾k)	38¼	38	38¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Ind Stve 6 pf	36	36	36
10	Ind Stve 7 pf	38	38	38
1000	Indus Finan vte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
457	Indus Plan pf	36½	36½	37
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	84½	84½	84½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
800	Int Indust	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Int Min&Chem war	10¼	10¼	10¼
1900	Int Petrol(h1)	20¾	20¼	20¼
400	Irving A Ch (1) 10		9½	10	10
400	Ital Superpow A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Jacobs Aire en	8½	8½	8½
400	Jacobs (F L)	6	6	6
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	92	92	92
200	Ken-Rad T&LA (¾e)	13	13	13
700	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4½	4½	4½

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	101	100¼	101
150	Lack RR NJ	33	32	33
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾
2300	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8¼	7¾	7¾
300	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	¾	¾
300	Line Material(½e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
4100	Long Is Ltg	2	2	2
128	Long Is L pf B	43½	44½	45½
400	Louis L & E (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Manati Sug war	2¾	2¼	2¼
100	McWill Dredg (½g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Memph N Gas (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Mer & M S pf pf (2)	28	28	28
100	Merritt-C & S	7	7	7
75	Mer-C & S pf A	101½	101½	101½
3400	Mesabi Iron	2½	2	2
100	Metal Tex (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
1200	Mich Bumper	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Mich Sti Tube (.15g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1100	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7	7	7
400	Micromat Hone (.30e)	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	Mid St P A vte	7¾	7¾	7¾
1600	Mid West Corp (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Midwest Oil (¾g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Mid West Ref (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Minn P ¾ pf	94½	94½	94½
600	Molybdenum (¼g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Monogram Pict	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Mont Ward A(7)	172	172	172
200	Mt City Cop(.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Mount St T&T(6)	129	129	129
100	Muskogee (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
3400	Nat Bellas Hess	2	1¾	2
100	Nat Candh (1¼g)	3	3¼	3¼
100	Nat Cont (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
3900	Nat Fuel G(1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Nat Tunnblines	2	2	2
700	Navarro Oil(.45g)	20	19¾	20
575	NEPA 6% pf(3k)	50½	50	50½
20	New Eng T&T (2¼g)	104	104	104
100	New Idea Inc(.60)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	NJ Zinc (1½g)	68¾	68¼	68¾
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	103	103	103
70	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	109	109	109
4000	Niag Hud Pow	3½	3	3½
150	Niag Hud 1 pf	79¼	79	79¼
100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
1600	Niag Hud B war	⅛	3-32	3-32
1200	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Ninet'n Hund B (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Nip'sing Mns (h.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Nor Am Lt&Pow	¾	¾	¾
50	Nor Am L&P pf	78¼	77	77
200	Nor Am Roy A (1g)	33¾	32¾	33¾
100	Nor Am Roy B (1g)	33¾	32¾	33¾
50	N Ind P$6 pf (6)	101	101	101
25	Ohio P $6 pf (6)	110	110	110
150	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	55	54¼	54½
80	Omar Inc (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	rac Cons 6 pf (1½)	35½	35½	35½
400	rac Lts pf (2)	107½	107	107
4600	Pantepec Oil Ven	8½	8¾	8½
500	Utrecht&Rich	12¾	12¾	12¾
1100	rennroad	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	Pa P&L $7 pf	100	99¾	100
150	PaWaterrow	6s	67¾	68
2300	Phoenix Sec	2s	2⅛	2s
2000	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7½	7½	7½
120	PittsacLake E	64¾	63	64
100	Pitts Metallu (¾g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Pitts rl Gl (1½g)	96¾	96¾	96¾
400	Pyrax V wine (.10g)	4	4	4
40	Pneum Scale	14½	14½	14½
200	Polaris Min (.03e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Premier Gld (h.06)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pressed Met (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Prod Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Prosperity Co B	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Pugsley&Lspf	117	116¾	117
2000	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	75½	74¾	75¼
100	Pyrene (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
30	Quaker Oats (4)	88½	88½	88½
1200	R&O opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
420	Rwy & Lgt sec(.30g)	13½	13½	13½
1100	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Republic Avia (¼g)	6	5¾	6
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	14½	14½	14½
1300	Richfield Oil war	1½	1½	1½
900	Richmond Rad (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Rio Grande Val O vte	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Roeser & Pend (1)	17	17	17
100	Rome Cable (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Root Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Royal Type (2g)	63	63	63
900	Ryan Aero (1.25e)	4¾	4¼	4¼
4003	Ryerson & Haynes	1¼	1¼	1¼
8900	St Regis Pap	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Salt Dome Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Sayer Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Schulte (DA)	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	Schulte (DA) pf	41¾	41¾	41¾
400	Seagull Mfg (.15)	32	32	32
30	Serge-Nich (1)	3	3	3
300	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Selected Indus	8	8	8
100	Selected Ind cv	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Shaf-Dent (.15g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	97	97	97
50	Singer Mfg (6a)	236	236	236
300	Solar Aire (.10g)	4	4	4
400	Solar Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Sonotone (.10g)	3¾	3¾	4¼
800	Soss Mfg (.10g)	8	8	8
200	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	9½	9½	9½
300	Southl Royal (.40)	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Spalding	4	4	4
100	Spencer Shoe (⅛e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
450	Stand Cap&S (¼g)	8	8	8
450	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	18½	17¾	18½
150	StandDredg pf (1.60)	17	17	17
200	St Oil Ky (1)	17¾	17¼	17¾
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	112½	112½	112½
25	St Pow & L pf	83½	83½	83½
300	Stand Prod	10¼	10	10¼
3500	Stand Sil-Leaf			¼
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	5½	5½	5½
200	Sterl Al Prod	11¼	11	11
100	Sterl Brew (.30e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	18½	18½	18½
300	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5¼		
120	Tampa El	25¼	25¼	25¼
1600	Technicolor	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
100	Thew Shovel (1g)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100	Tilo Roof (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Tishman Realty	2	2	2
500	TobProd Exp	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Trans-Lux	3¼	2¾	2⅞
200	Transwest Oil (¼g)	14	14	14
100	Tubize Chat	8	8	8
200	Udylite Corp	3	3	3
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4	4	4
100	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	10¾	10¾	10¾
13600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
1000	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100	Unit Gas	3¾	3½	3⅝
200	Unit Lt&P pf	55½	55	55½
50	Unit Sh M (2¼a)	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46	46	46
400	Unit Spclties	6	5¾	6
2700	U S Foil B	8¼	8	8¼
50	USPlywd cv pf (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾
400	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Wall Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Univ Cooler B	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Univ Pict Utc	18¼	18¼	18¼
1500	Ut-IdahoSug(.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	85	84¾	85
300	Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Valspar pf (2¼e)	32	31	31
700	Venezuel Pet	9	8¾	9
200	WagnBak vtc (.30g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Wentwth Mfg (¾g)	3½	3½	3½
100	West Air Lines	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Woodley Pet(.40)	8	8	8
1400	Wright Harg(h.30)	2¾	3	3

Total stock sales today estimated 280,000 shares; year ago, 47,775 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
10	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6	As Elec 4½s 53	73¼	73¼	73½
10	As G&E 5s 50	22	21⅜	22
2	As G&E 5s 68	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	As G&E 4½s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
8	As T&T 5½s 55A	83¼	83½	83½
31	Baldw L 6s 50	110	109½	109½
5	Bickfords 6½s 52	105	105	105
3	Boston Ed 3¼s 70A	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Can Nor P 5s 53	99⅞	98¾	99⅛
1	Can Pow & Lt 3¼s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Cen St El 5½s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
5	Cen St El 5s 48	44	44	44
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	57½	57¼	57½
1	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Cin St Ry 6s 55B	105	105	105
3	Cities Ser 5s 69	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Cities Ser 5s 66	99	99	99
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	96	96	96
6	Cities Ser 5s 50	97¾	97½	97¾
1	Cit SP&L 5½s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
9	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97¼	97	97¼
3	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103	103	103
21	East G&F 6s 56A	88⅞	88½	88½
39	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100¾	100½	100¾
2	Gatineau Pow 5s 56	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99¾	99½	99¾
2	Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	102	102	102
12	Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	99½	99½	99½
1	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	106	106¼	106¼
4	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107½	107¼	107¼
1	Ind Stve 5s 63A	88	88	88
8	Inters Pow 5s 57	85¾	84¾	85¾
5	JerCenP&L 3½s 68	108½	108½	108½
1	Midland Val 5s 43	59¼	59¼	59¼
5	Minn P&L 5s 55	107½	107½	107½
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102½	102½	102½
3	N Eng G&E 5s 50	68	68	68
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	68	68	68
5	N Eng G&E 5s 47	68¾	68¾	68¾
3	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96¾	96	96
13	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Ohio Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
2	Okla P&W 5s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
9	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106¾	106¼	106¼
2	Phila El P 5½s 72	115½	115½	115½
1	Potomac Ed 5s 56E	111¼	111¼	111¼
	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	105	105	105
2	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
20	So Ind Ry 4s 51	70	69¾	70
2	Spalding 5s 89	75¾	75¾	75¾
6	Stand G&E 6s 51	82¾	82¾	82¾
21	Stand G&E 6s 57	82¾	82¾	82¾
10	Tex El S 5s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Tex P&L 5s 56	109	108¾	109
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	92	91¾	92
20	Unit L&P 5½s 57	108½	108½	108½
5	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	106¾	106	106
10	Utah P&L 5½s 44	100	100	100

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Five Gold Sovereigns

By Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis
Authors of "The Crimson Shawl"
Illustrated by the Authors

Chapter Four

"Mrs. Crawford says Congo Moll is doing well with Yazu," said Mrs. Farnsworth one morning. "His clothes are clean and he is getting a little flesh on his bones. I call it an inspiration on Anne's part to give him to her."

"Yes," agreed Anne's father, "and we hear no more complaints of his michief, either. Well done, Anne!"

Anne was delighted with the praise and carefully refrained from mentioning the complaints she had been hearing. Only the day before Till had come tattling. "Moll says Yazu done bust de roof in wid a rock, an' he drap a froag in de water barr'l. She say she won't keep him no more." Another chicken had been the obvious answer.

Moll's demands grew more frequent. Every few weeks, Tilly would come to Anne with the same story; Yazu was bad and Moll wanted "jest one mo' chicken." At last Mr. Searles put a lock on the henhouse door! It was provoking, for Anne did not want to go to him and explain.

"Take Moll something else," she suggested. "Eggs or meal." She knew Yazu was troublesome and this seemed a simple way to keep Moll good-humored.

The inevitable day of reckoning came. Tilly was caught. Her excuse that Miss Anne told her to do it was ridiculous, but Anne was questioned. It was humiliating, but she had to admit that her clever disposal of Yazu had not been quite perfect. Moll wanted presents. Then it came out, but surely it was right to give Moll something for taking care of her boy?

A Startling Discovery

"Didn't it occur to you that you were giving what did not belong to you?" asked her father, rather sternly.

Anne stared at him. "I—I thought everything belonged to all of us."

"On the contrary, everything belongs to your grandfather, not even to me."

Anne was overwhelmed. Did they mean that she had been stealing?

"Ahem," her grandfather took a hand. "If Anne has any pocket-money, she should be made to pay for what she has pilfered."

Anne saw it now. She had been stealing! She, a Farnsworth! Then it came in a flash.

"I have money, sir, my sovereign." She jerked it from her neck.

"Here, Grandfather, this will pay for what I took. I'm not a thief!" She laid the sovereign on the table with a wild burst of tears.

"Not so fast, Miss," interrupted her grandfather. "Keep your sovereign. I know a better way for you to pay your debt. You must read aloud to me every day for a couple of hours. That will improve your English, as well as square the account."

Anne threw her arms about his neck.

"Oh, Grandfather, thank you. I'll read to you all day long."

That evening she took her lagging way towards the quarters, to tell Moll that she would get no more chickens. Moll's cabin was empty, but neighbors volunteered the information, "Dey's crabbin' at de creek, Miss Anne."

Anne followed the path through the orchard and along the shore to the creek. A flat-bottomed scow was moored in the stream and the woman and the boy were busy with lines and scoop-net. From far off Anne could hear Yazu's high-pitched squeals of excitement and Moll's rumbling chuckles. The sight of them apparently so content together gave Anne a new slant. She was quick to seize it.

"I came to tell you, Moll," she shouted, "that I will take Yazu away if you ask for any more chickens."

The grin on the woman's face faded. "What Missy mean? Taka 'way?"

"My grandfather is very angry. You are not to ask for anything." Moll looked frightened.

"Yaas'm, Missy. No more chicks. Letta keep Yazu. He talkee ma talk. Moll keep lil'a fella."

"All right," Anne conceded. "I'll let you keep him, but you are not to complain any more."

"No, Missy," Moll promised humbly.

On her way back Anne laughed to herself. Then the injustice of it struck her. I will give her presents, sometimes, she determined, but not stolen ones.

Her grandfather was quite serious about the reading, and the task proved more of an ordeal than Anne expected.

They started with the historical plays of Shakespeare, supplemented by the weekly journals. Often the two hours stretched into three or more.

The Second Sovereign

It was a Sunday in May and Anne's birthday. True to his word her father made a great point of doubling the golden soveign.

"You still have your cog-wheel, Anne?" he inquired, solemnly.

"Yes, sir," she answered, quaking to think how near she had been to losing it.

He produced a second gold piece, gave it to her, then took it back and locked it away in his strong box, marked with her name.

The year passed swiftly. Another birthday and another sovereign.

Anne, still reading to her grandfather, thought those chickens well paid for. The papers carried news that sent him into rages. There was constant friction between the King's men and turbulent New Englanders. A British armed schooner, the Gaspee, had been burned.

Challenging violent reprisals, a Committee of Correspondence between the colonies had been formed. Tom Jefferson and other radical Virginians had proposed it—a further grievance to old Roger.

Early in June, the monthly dancing class met at Boxwood. All the boys and girls from the neighborhood were there. The last afternoon Dick returned from Yorktown with an extra guest. To her pleasure, Anne recognized Oliver Hart, the English midshipman from the Hornet.

"When your brother told me of this party, I could not resist," he said. "Do balls in your province always last three days?"

"Sometimes," said Anne, "but this is only dancing-school."

"A pleasant kind of school," said Oliver, looking around. "Will you dance with me?" They were soon on the floor.

"What do you do on a ship," Anne asked, "when you are not fighting wars?"

"Mathematics and navigation and that kind of thing, an occasional brush with a pirate."

"What happens?" asked Anne.

"We put them in irons," said Oliver, and "send them to England."

"As they ought to do with the men who burnt the Gaspee," Anne quoted her grandfather.

"Your brother does not think so," said Oliver. "He says the commander overstepped his authority, searching their ships interfering with their trade."

"You must have misunderstood Dick," said Anne.

Oliver dropped the subject, for he did not want to contradict Anne. Later that evening, when the class played games, he led them all, suggesting forfeits and kissing the girls with reckless enthusiasm.

The next day the dancing class disbanded, and Oliver regretfully set off to rejoin his ship. Ever since Anne could remember, the family had talked of visiting Cragmore, Mrs. Farnsworth's home in Albemarle County. A date had at last been set.

Anne was wild with excitement. She had never seen her other grandfather, Colonel Berry, nor Aunt Sue Carbury, nor her cousin, Sydney. Then, too, they would see Monticello, Tom Jefferson's new house, that every one was talking of, and his new baby, whose arrival Aunt Sue had written of in her last letter.

There were many preparations to be made for the trip. The heavy four-horse traveling coach had not been used for years and needed refurbishing. Pomp was to drive and was nearly bursting with pride. Mr. Farnsworth rode his favorite horse, Macbeth.

They made an early start. The trunks and handboxes were finally arranged. Mrs. Farnsworth, Cissy, Ann and Melisse, the maid, settled themselves on the narrow seats. Mrs. Crawford, Grandfather, Dick, Parker and Mr. Searles stood to see them off. Smiling faces lined the kitchen fence, and the mob of shrill youngsters overflowed on the drive.

Off for Cragmore

Pomp cracked his whip importantly. The horses started with a rush. Suddenly, the good-by cheers changed to shouts of warning. "Look out! Hold on there! Shuh!"

Anne, kneeling at the tiny rear window, could see Yazu, clinging to the straps that held the baggage. He was looking at her desperately. Then his hold broke and he fell backwards.

"Oh, stop," cried Anne. "Yazu's rolling in the road."

Yazu was up instantly. Anne had never seen him look like that. He was crying, like any baby left behind!

Anne could not get the woebegone little figure out of her thoughts. She fingered the sovereign hanging about her neck. I'll not do anything foolish on this trip, she thought.

Two days later, they reached Graybluff, which Stephen Farnsworth had inherited from his mother. With the great Boxwood plantation to look after, he had been forced to leave it almost entirely in the care of stewards

After Graybluff, the roads were hilly and bad. After one experience at a country tavern, they contrived each night to reach the house of some friend, or friend of a friend, even though it took them miles out of their way.

Everywhere the talk was of politics, forthright talk, such as Anne had never heard before. Grandfather would call these people pestiferous traitors, she thought.

That afternoon they passed a pair of scrolled iron gates, opening on an overgrown driveway. Mrs. Farnsworth exclaimed.

"Now we are getting near home. Those are the gates of Shadwell, the Jefferson house that burned down. It is not many more miles to Cragmore."

It was late that night when they arrived. For an hour they had driven in the dark, with a boy in front with a lantern to show the road. Anne could make out a long low building against the blackness of the hills beyond.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story Starts Here

The latest exploit of Anne, harum-scarum member of the Farnsworth family, had been persuading her father to buy a small African boy named Yazu, to be trained as her page. Finding someone to bring up Yazu had been difficult, but Anne at last persuaded Congo Moll to let him live in her cabin. The Farnsworth estate, Boxwood, was in Virginia, where, in these years just before the Revolution, many political ideas clashed. Anne's half-brother, Dick, had lately returned from school in England, and his sister, Cissy, was quite a young lady. Anne's father had declined the gold sovereign she offered towards Yazu's purchase price, but told her to keep it as a "cog wheel" to remind her to desist from wild pranks; if she kept it unspent, he would add another every year, until she had five.

F. Choate

Anne recognized Oliver Hart, the English midshipman

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Reading for Vacation Days

Book Reviews

What Shall We Do?

A good book for vacation days—or for any time at all when you are looking for something entertaining—is "Fun for Boys and Girls," by Cappy Dick (Greenberg, New York, $2). Here's a "grab-bag" full of ideas and it contains projects that are fun to make, with simple, easy-to-follow directions. Best of all, the author has planned it all especially for young people—though we suspect grown-ups will find it absorbing and will want to try their hand at the games, stunts, puzzles, riddles, jokes and the many things to make out of easy-to-get materials, most of them obtainable in any home.

These "gasless" days find people at home more and looking for things to do. Toys are scarce, too. So here's a good book for you, for the whole family. You'll be surprised that so much fun could be packed into one book.

People Worth Knowing

Young people of today will know Mary Mapes Dodge as the author of the popular book, "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates"; parents and grandparents will fondly remember St. Nicholas Magazine and know her as the editor of that beloved magazine for boys and girls. She was the genius who attracted such distinguished contributors as Frank R. Stockton, John Bennett, Frances Hodgson Burnett and many others, whose books are favorites with children today.

In an important new book, "Mary Mapes Dodge of St. Nicholas" (Julian Messner, Inc. New York. $2.50), Alice Barrett Howard tells the life story of this far-seeing, gifted, literary woman. Written out of a warm heart and a rich background of books and reading, together with a genuine admiration for her subject, Mrs. Howard's book is good reading for any age. Illustrations by Corinne Malvarne convey the feeling of the period and interpret the text.

A hero of South America, comparable, perhaps, to our own George Washington—one who ranks with Simon Bolivar as one of the great heroes of our "good neighbors"—is José de San Martin, Liberator of Argentina, Chile and Peru. The record of his great services as soldier, general and statesman is presented appealingly in Mabel Lorenz Ives's well-written book, "He Conquered the Andes." (Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $2.)

The importance and significance of American ingenuity as evidenced in the products and processes developed by American inventors is made clear in a recent volume, "America's Greatest Inventors," by John C. Patterson. (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.) Here are short stories of the lives and inventions of eighteen famous Americans; men who played "stellar roles" in making their country great.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Back for a Three-Point Landing

Airplanes and How They Fly—7

By Marshall McClintock
Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc.
Illustrated by Arthur Siby

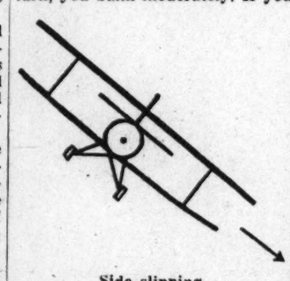
At the controls of your plane, several hundred feet in air, you have both speed and momentum—the tendency to keep going in the same direction, even without power. Before you took off you had neither speed nor momentum, so you needed most of your motor's power to get into the air. You throttle down after you are up because motors work less efficiently at top speed than at about two-thirds of top speed. That is why you hear that a plane's top speed is 125 miles an hour, and cruising speed is 90. It can go 125, but travels most efficiently at 90.

Practice Banking

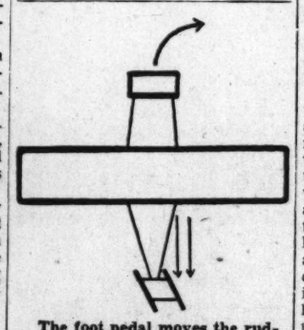
So far you have used only one control—the stick moving forward and backward to tilt the elevator. If you wish to turn to the left you must use two controls at once, one to turn and one to bank. On a bicycle, you would turn your handlebars and tilt your body, with the bike, to the left. On a plane you push your left foot-pedal which moves the rudder and turns the ship to the left. For banking, you move the control stick to the left.

The leftward movement of the stick moves the ailerons at the rear outside of your wings. The left aileron moves up and the right aileron moves down. Wind strikes against the top of the left aileron, forcing the wing down. Wind strikes the bottom of the right aileron, forcing that wing up. So your plane tips to the left as you turn, and you bank against the air itself. If you did not bank when you turn, you would skid like a car on a slippery road.

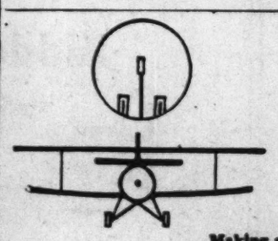
You can bank a little or a great deal, depending on how far to the left you push the control stick. For a sharp turn at high speed, you must bank steeply. For a moderate turn, you bank moderately. If you should bank too much for a slight turn, your plane will side-slip, or slide sideways down along the line of your tilt. Neither skidding nor side-slipping is really dangerous. You can feel that it is happening and correct it by giving more or less aileron or more or less rudder.

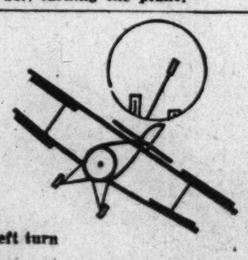


Side-slipping



The foot pedal moves the rudder, turning the plane.





Making a left turn

If you do not turn and bank properly you can immediately feel it—right where you sit. Many pilots say that they fly by the seat of their pants. In a proper bank and turn you are pressed firmly and squarely into the seat. On today's plane an instrument called a bank-and-turn indicator will tell you exactly what to do, even if the seat of your pants doesn't. You will learn about it in a later chapter on instruments.

After turning, your plane can be brought back to level straight flight by moving the stick to the right and bringing the rudder back to its neutral position.

You can turn to the right by following the same procedure with the controls in the opposite directions. You may continue the turn until you have made a complete circle. You may make a figure 8 by turning to the left in a complete circle, leveling out, then banking and turning to the right in a complete circle. This maneuver is not as simple as it sounds, however, and many students of flying do not even attempt it until after many practice hours in the air.

Flying Comes Natural

Flying an airplane is not, really, a very difficult task. All the motions of the controls are natural and almost instinctive. Many pilots insist that it is easier to fly a plane than to drive an automobile. But in these climbs and banks and turns you have been making, you have run into no sudden gusts of air, no quick updrafts. You have had a plane in perfect balance with the feel of which you were familiar. Of course, none of these things would be true in a first flight. An instructor would be with you, with a second set of controls.

We mentioned the balance of the plane. This is very important. The center of lift is usually in the center of the wings, and the center of gravity—the point at which weight is concentrated—is just ahead of the center of lift. You can test this as you fly.

Pull the stick back, and the nose of the plane points up into the air. Now shut off the motor. The plane stalls, loses all speed and lift. Then, since the center of gravity is forward, the nose of the plane tilts downward and the plane goes into a glide, sliding down the air gradually toward the earth.

In the glide, flying speed is gained once more and the air moves past the wings fast enough to restore lift.

You have flown enough this time. You can leave until later such things as loops, spins, barrel-rolls, and other difficult maneuvers. These are not concerned in the simple problem of how and why a plane flies. But such things are not just stunts. They are essential movements for every flier to know. It is wise to put a plane into a spin and pull it out safely because some time a plane may go into a spin and you must know how to pull it out. Many tricks are used in fighting enemy planes in war.

Come in Against the Wind

But there is still one basic flying maneuver for you to make. You must bring your plane to earth. So you fly back toward your landing field, circling as you lower the plane—pushing the control stick forward—so as to come in against the wind. As in taking off, you will have the lifting power of the speed of your plane plus the speed of the wind.

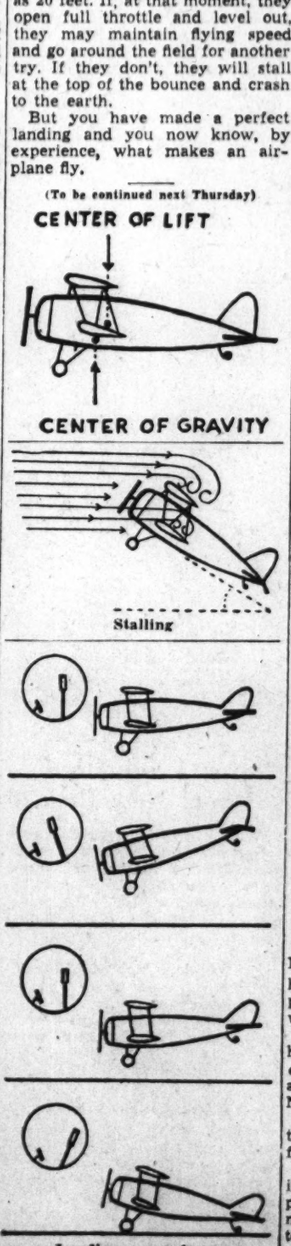
As you approach the field, you pull back the throttle and move the control stick forward slightly, tilting the nose down toward the field in a gradual glide. As you get closer to the ground and the motor is idling, you must maintain enough speed to fly, or keep the lift, by a sufficient gliding angle. Only experience can tell you just how steeply to glide and just when to throttle down your motor.

As you near the ground, you must pull back on the stick gently so that the plane straightens out parallel with the earth. Just a foot or two above the ground, the stick is brought back a little more so that the tail sinks down. At that moment, you lose flying speed and the plane stalls. If you can make it stall just a few inches from the earth so that the two wheels and the tail skid strike the earth at once, then you have made a perfect three-point landing.

Landing is considered the most difficult of all basic maneuvers. Most beginners think they are closer to the ground than they really are. Some dive too steeply and tend to fly right into the ground. Others stall at too high a point, strike the earth with front wheels at some speed and bounce back into the air, perhaps as much as 20 feet. If, at that moment, they open full throttle and level out, they may maintain flying speed and go around the field for another try. If they don't, they will stall at the top of the bounce and crash to the earth.

But you have made a perfect landing and you now know, by experience, what makes an airplane fly.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Stalling

Landing your plane

D'Indy and Franck Symphonies Feature August Victor Disks

Review of Recordings

Vincent d'Indy's Symphony, No. 2, in B flat, in the Victor August list, continues the series of excellent interpretations of French compositions by Pierre Monteux, with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. This work, plus the "Symphony on a Mountain Air," the Cesar Franck Symphony in D minor, and the Chausson Symphony, constitute the four major works of the Franckian school now waxed by Victor.

Mr. Monteux's excellent reading brings forth the cyclic form of the work wherein themes used earlier in the composition are repeated in later movements somewhat in the manner of the "Ring" operas. Hence, the symphony has a Wagnerian flavor at times and shows that generally unusual French trait of leaning on something German.

An earlier album arrival demonstrates how adequately organ tones and string may be combined in the Victor recording of Corelli's Concerto in C major for Organ and String, arranged by Francesco Malipiero, and played by E. Power Biggs on the Bach organ of Harvard's Germanic Museum, with Arthur Fiedler's Sinfonietta. Some of the slow passages demonstrate the blending of organ and string tone particularly well while the whole is nicely done eighteenth century polyphony.

Kreisler's Praeludium and Allegro in E minor, done by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conducting, for Victor, is an eighteenth-century-flavored work long thought to be a "transcription" of an earlier composer by the noted violinist until the disclosure that it was of Mr. Kreisler's own composition.

Striking Kreisler Music

Of note in the August Victor list are two sides done by the two-piano team of Luboshutz and Nemenoff of transcriptions of two classical favorites, Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture, and the Scherzo, for Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," which do more justice to these orchestral works than a single keyboard.

A "Song Fest," done by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conducting, is a group of sentimental song favorites that would be heard on any "Gay Nineties" or "Old Timers'" evening—at the Pops—"Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "Sweet Adeline," "Old Gray Bonnet," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," and others.

In the Red Seal vocal list the General Platoff Don Cossack Chorus sings two Russian folk songs, "Monotonously Rings the Little Bell," and "The Red Sarafan," which consists of the traditional solos with organ-like chord accompaniment of the choir.

Attractive Vocal Disks

The earlier Victor list contains two more vocal disks that will be much desired by devotees of singing. Marian Anderson, with piano accompaniment, is heard with her usual sensitivity in two spirituals, "Let Us Break Bread Together," and "Oh, What a Beautiful City." Jussi Bjoerling, tenor, and Hjoerdis Schymberg, soprano, in another European disk, combine their excellent talents in the favorite Act 1 duet from Puccini's "La Bohème," coupled with the duet which precedes the "Caro Nome" air in Verdi's "Rigoletto," the "E Il Sol Dell 'Anima" [Love Is the Sun] from the first act.

Before the war separated them, Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian soloists, with Edwin McArthur, Metropolitan conductor, combined in a waxing of the "Bridal Chamber Scene," from Wagner's "Lohengrin." It may come to pass that we may sigh and say, after hearing this, that "they don't sing Wagner like that any more."

In a fine European recording Anne Ziegler, soprano, and Webster Booth, tenor, are heard in Miller-Chopin-Melfi's "So Deep Is the Night," which is an arrangement of the Chopin Etude No. 3, Op. 10, and Gordon-Thomas-Parr-Davies' "My Paradise."

R. O. T. C. Students Returning

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The return of a larger number of advanced R. O. T. C. students to college to continue their academic education has been authorized as a result of reduced quotas at officer candidate schools, the War Department announced today.

Second year advanced R. O. T. C. students who have been graduated from college are being placed in officer candidate schools now, and all of them will have been assigned by Sept. 30.

Other advanced R. O. T. C. students who have been called to active duty will be permitted, upon their request, to return to college on inactive status. Second year advanced students, not yet graduated, will be permitted to remain in college through the semester or quarter in progress next Dec. 31, unless graduated sooner.

First year advanced R. O. T. C. students, now undergoing basic military training at replacement centers, will complete that training before being assigned to college under the supervision of the Army specialized training division. They probably will remain in college for two or more quarters before vacancies will permit their assignment to officer candidate schools.

Single Defense Department Proposed For Postwar Military Policy in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Two proposals for postwar American military policy that have had the private attention of officials—universal compulsory military training, and in effect a single defense department combining Army, Navy, and Air Forces—were advanced publicly July 21 by a distinguished Army officer.

Writing in the semi-official Infantry journal, Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer says that while plans for the permanent military establishment cannot be fixed until our postwar commitments are known, "it is clear that there can be no sound military organization that does not rest upon the principle that, in his youth, every able-bodied American should be trained to defend his country."

A single defense department is not mentioned as such by General Palmer, but he proposes a civilian commission with authority to correlate the interests and proposals of all the armed services into a co-ordinated policy.

While little has been said publicly about it, there is a strong belief among some high officials that a single defense department with a combined military staff will emerge after the war.

Congress has always appropriated for the Army and Navy without prior scientific settlement of the joint relations and missions of the forces, General Palmer writes, with one committee working strictly on the basis of Navy testimony, another purely on Army advice.

"This situation was bad enough when only the land forces and the sea forces were concerned," writes General Palmer. "With the tremendous new importance of the air forces, all of our accepted conceptions of world strategy must be appraised."

U. S. Hits Three-Quarter Mark in Drive To Build Carrier U. S. S. Shangri-La

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Spurred by the promise their dollars will be converted into an aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Shangri-La, with the spscific assignment of bombing Tokyo again, Americans are responding with alacrity to the July War Stamp drive, the Treasury reported today.

Although officials of the War Savings Staff said they probably will not have a nation-wide total until early next month, they added that scattered, preliminary reports indicate the campaign has reached the three-quarter mark of the $180,000,000 goal.

The drive, sponsored jointly by retail merchants, theaters and newspapers in every section of the country, is aimed at selling an additional $1 in War Stamps to every American during the month, above the amount he regularly buys in Stamps and Bonds.

The carrier, to be named the Shangri-La at President Roosevelt's direction, will cost approximately $130,000,000—the amount to be raised above the $50,000,000 monthly average of War Stamp sales. The name of the ship comes from the President's facetious designation of the base from which Tokyo was bombed early in the war. At that time the fact a carrier was used, was a secret.

Meanwhile, as the Treasury continued preparations for the Third War Loan Drive scheduled to open Sept. 9, Secretary Morgenthau announced today that with formation of War Finance Committees in each state, the 21 Internal Revenue and two Customs collectors will retire as State War Savings Administrators.

$30,000 Model Engine Eight Feet Long Makes Good a Father's Boast to His Son

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—John F. Lindsey made good on his boast to his six-year-old son—but it meant putting in thousands of hours of work over a period of nine years.

Back in 1934 Mr. Lindsey and his son Jackie were at the railroad exhibit in A Century of Progress and viewed the "400" of the Northwestern railroad.

"Daddy, can you make one like that?" asked Jackie, and his father's response was "sure."

On display in the Wrigley Building, where Mr. Lindsey is a department foreman, is a working model of the "400" engine and tender which Mr. Lindsey said he made completely by hand. He said the entire engine, which he values at $30,000, is built of machine steel and bronze castings, and all boiler, engine, and brake controls are located in the cab.

Mr. Lindsey, who said he never was on a railroad engine in his life, explained that all dimensions and details were taken from the original engine and no blueprints were used. The model is eight feet long, one foot high, weighs 500 pounds and has a steam pressure of 250 pounds. All equipment on the locomotive are operating units.

Mr. Lindsey estimated he averaged 2½ working hours a day for nine years to complete the model engine.

Bobby Doerr Wears Crown Like a Champ

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Red Sox and White Sox was postponed. The same teams will play a double-header tomorrow at 1:30.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bobby Doerr is wearing his crown lightly. The Red Sox star, who has accepted more consecutive errorless chances (335 plus) in more consecutive games than any other second baseman in the history of big league baseball, sees nothing to get excited about.

"It's just the breaks of the game," Doerr told me, prior to yesterday's double-header with the Chicago White Sox. "Everything has been bouncing just right. A little loose turf under a short hop and I'd have snapped the string a long time ago. But, of course, it's real nice to write such a record into the book."

Wild Throw

Doerr recalled that his last error, made in the second game of a double-header at Cleveland on May 20, was a wild throw. "I was pivoting on a double play," said Bobby, "and my throw went in the dirt to first base. My first error? I think you'll find it was in a game with the Yankees right here at Fenway Park and," he added, pawing the floor of the dugout with his spikes, "I think it cost us the ball game." It was, incidentally, the only other miscue he has made this season.

One of Doerr's teammates, in passing, remarked that he probably would trade a couple of days in the errorless string for a pair of base hits. "That's right," Bobby answered, nodding. "We sure need a few more hits and I wouldn't mind supplying them."

Doerr's modesty in regard to his defensive standard, of course, is typical of the man. He has never been the sort to talk about himself, even when urged. But it is a truly great record, and like Lou Gehrig's consecutive game mark, is one which may never be touched.

Rookie At First

The twin bill with the White Sox, which saw the Red Sox take the opener, 3-2, for Tex Hughson's 10th win, and drop the second, 8-6, marked the debut of rookie George Metkovich at first base. Purchased from the San Francisco Seals as an outfielder, the one-time Braves' farmhand nevertheless has had considerable experience with a first sacker's mit. George handles himself well around the bag, although he still seems to be a little behind the pitchers up here. He has the normal rookie tendency to go after bad balls. But he is fast once he gets on base.

Even Joe Cronin admits that the Red Sox looked bad on the road, particularly at bat. But they showed signs of awakening yesterday. Joe's pinch hit in the eighth inning of the opener seemed to be the signal for new adventures at the plate. The Skipper singled, Newsome and Culberson doubled, and Tabor and Doerr singled, giving Tex Hughson his first triumph since June 26. A bad home plate decision by umpire Eddie Rommel in the third inning of the nightcap helped the White Sox to a lead which the locals never were able to overcome.

Former Braves at Fenway Park

By a Staff Photographer

George Metkovich (Left) and Ralph Hodgin

Hodgin, now playing third base for the Chicago White Sox, and Metkovich, who yesterday appeared at first base for the Red Sox, both had trials with the Braves. But in those days Hodgin was an outfielder, and remained one until Jimmy Dykes became badly in need of a third sacker a few weeks ago. Metkovich started as a first sacker, became an outfielder at San Francisco this year, and only yesterday went back to the infield.

Tam O'Shanter Big Guns Begin Golf Action Today

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The big guns of golf fired their mightiest shots over the Tam O' Shanter meadows today to start the $10,000 all-American open tournament, major event of the dazzling three-ring golfing circus which winds up Sunday.

Sixteen of the nation's best women players also started on the first round of a 72-hole medal play tournament, while 16 of the surviving male amateurs advanced through the third and quarter-final rounds. All three tournaments were carried on simultaneously on the same course which probably is a record for mass fairway production.

Field of 200

A field of 200, professionals and amateurs, were in the force attacking the all-American open for the year's highest golf prize. Among them were such distinguished shooters as Byron Nelson of Toledo, who has won the two previous Tam O' Shanter opens; Sergt. Clayton Haefner of the Army, Jimmy Demaret, Walter Hagen, Chick Evans, Jim Ferrier, Lloyd Mangrum, Chick Harbert and Orval White of Winston-Salem, N. C. White yesterday turned in a 37-33—70, two under par, to win the $150 medal prize for the qualifying pros.

White, who played no major golf for four years because of an ailment, is allowed to play only 18 holes a day. It was White who gave Haefner his start in golf when Haefner was a youngster around the Winston-Salem club at which White was a professional.

One Shot Behind

One shot behind White came Johnny Palmer, pro from Badin, N. C., and Johnny Rogers, Denver, Colo., veteran and one of the longest hitters in the field.

The blond Nelson was favored to triumph again in a 72-hole test, but not by any wide margin. The field includes at least a dozen other professionals who may give Lord Byron serious trouble before completion of the four 18-hole rounds.

Two years ago Nelson shot the 72 holes in 278, two under par, to cop the $2,000 first prize. A year ago he got around in 280, including one course record round of 65, to tie Heafner, whom he defeated 67-71 in the play-off for $2,500.

The battle for the championship in the women's division for $600 in cash and war bond prizes figures to involve Betty Hicks of Long Beach, Cal., recently inducted into the Spars; Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., and May Byrne of Rye, N. Y., a songstress.

Miss Hicks Medalist

Miss Hicks, former women's national champion, won medal honors yesterday with a 41-38—79, three over women's par. Miss Berg, rated as the nation's outstanding woman golfer, trailed with an 80. Mrs. Hill and Miss Tainter had 81's, and Miss Byrne turned in an 82.

The amateur force today found sleepy Bill Chambers, the sailor from the nearby Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., last year's runner-up, playing each other. Each was a double barrelled winner yesterday.

Harold Mathisen, four-time winner of the Chicago city title, scored a surprise victory in defeating another tournament favorite, Steve Kovach, a vacationing Pittsburgh steel worker.

Chambers, playing golf strictly for fun and not caring who knows it, whistles merrily as he strides down the fairway and cuts some fancy capers when he sinks a long putt. He was runner up in the western junior twice and has played in four national amateur tournaments.

Played Every Game

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Jimmy Foxx and Al Simmons were the only members of the Athletics to play in all 154 games during the 1932 season. Foxx won the league's Most Valuable Player award, beating Lou Gehrig by nine tallies. Simmons did not get a vote.

Marine Corps For Miss Berg

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 22

Patty Berg may be playing her last tournament golf in the current Tam O'Shanter extravaganza.

Patty, rated the country's best woman golfer, has passed all examinations for the United States Marine Corps. Her papers have gone to Washington and if approved, she soon will become a Lady Leatherneck.

Telegrams Out To Runners For Handicap Race

Wires have been sent by Ralph Colson to Bill Hulse, Don Burnham and Bobby Knowles regarding whether they will run against Gil Dodds and Gunder Haegg in the Stadium Saturday night with handicaps. Promoters of the meet are well aware that there is little likelihood of any record if Gunder Haegg merely races against Dodds, Burnham, Hulse and Knowles to win. He needs competition and handicap might do it.

Dodds and Haegg were scheduled for a workout at the Stadium yesterday, but the workout consisted of picture posing and spotty interviews. The Swedish runner tried to comply with any and all wishes but he was the proverbial "fish out of water." He was ill at ease and anxious to return to Concord.

Neither runner really had a workout. Dodds left shortly after the picture taking for Boston College to have his workout under the direction of Coach Jack Ryder. Haegg did not so much as pretend to workout. He jogged around the track once and halfway round he left the cinders for the grassy surface. He did not appear to enthuse about the reputation of the famous Stadium track and the implications were that he could run on the concrete seats equally well.

When queried regarding possible records for Saturday night Haegg shrugged the idea off with a smile. He is not committing himself to statements about records and his frankness all along his conversation has never touched much along the record lines.

Dodds will run against Haegg from scratch, but if he is properly rested and likes the track he might turn in a 4:08 mile and push the elongated Swedish star to the fastest time he has turned in during the tour.

The other three runners in the race, Burnham, Hulse and Knowles have background enough to create a stirring test if the handicap system is accepted. Burnham is now a Dartmouth naval medical student; Hulse is the New York University 800-meter national AAU champion, and Knowles, Springfield College freshman, is the NEI4A champion.

After the Army show from 6:30 to 7 p. m. there will be a 50-yard sprint starting promptly at seven, another event, probably a quarter-mile dash, is being planned to augment the track events.

Girl Finalist

MILWAUKEE, July 22 (AP) — Kitty Hill of Brookline, Mass., yesterday became a finalist in the girls' division of the Western Girls and Junior Girls tennis tournament by defeating Joan Robinson of Kalamazoo, Mich., 6—1, 6—1.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	140	15	44	0	6	.314
Culberson	188	22	58	3	24	.309
Tabor	180	18	45	7	17	.250
Cronin	55	6	16	4	10	.291
Fox	310	34	84	1	22	.271
Tabor	299	37	76	8	30	.254
Lupien	299	29	80	5	18	.268
Doerr	324	39	79	10	40	.244
Conroy	61	6	13	1	3	.213
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	160	8	36	0	11	.225
Lazor	11	1	2	0	1	.182
Barna	112	18	19	3	10	.170
Peacock	18	4	12	0	4	.154
Metkovich	26	3	4	0	1	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	511	80	153	3	54	.299
Nieman	511	70	154	7	74	.301
Holmes	518	85	160	6	74	.309
Kluttz	104	17	27	0	7	.260
Workman	511	57	117	8	42	.229
Wietelmann	398	52	94	0	24	.236
Masi	197	15	75	2	14	.254
Ross	174	32	40	5	20	.230
Burns	61	5	14	1	3	.230
Ryan	225	24	51	1	15	.227
Jonet	280	24	84	2	16	.291
Farrell	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Poland	85	5	11	0	7	.129

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store
Ken. 4351 Hub. 2100

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Williams Had a Workout

A group of photographers, so the story goes, paid a visit to the Navy's Chapel Hill training center and spent considerable time with Ted Williams. The lens boys started their routine by asking the Red Sox stringbean to climb a rather difficult commando-type obstacle. The ball player went through the motions, finishing wearing a big grin and in a shower of perspiration.

The photographers had snapped their cameras and, apparently, were satisfied that they had taken what they needed. But they didn't let Williams know. They must have been thinking back to some of the verbal abuse Teddy, younger and untamed, had hurled in the direction of the lens boys when he wore a Boston uniform. So they asked him to do his climbing act a second time—and a third. How could he refuse, with his superiors standing by?

Later the gentlemen with the cameras took pictures of Williams crawling gingerly under barbed wire, and again they asked for second and third exhibitions. They got them, of course. And Ted got a real workout.

* * *

The following words, by Hon. Samuel A. Weiss of Pennsylvania, were written into the Congressional Record at the first session of the 78th Congress, June 21, 1943:

"Mr. Speaker, we all know that most of our men in the armed forces of our country love sports, and they yearn for news of American sporting events. The War Department states that our boys overseas have made a demand for short-wave broadcasts of baseball and football contests back home, and for more publications relating to sporting events. This is a great morale builder for our servicemen.

"To accommodate our boys overseas and still comply with postal regulations, Mr. J. G. Taylor Spink, manager of The Sporting News, an international sports weekly of St. Louis, Mo., has compiled an overseas edition that is distributed by the Special Service Division A. S. F., War Department, to our boys in all parts of the globe, and from various polls taken, we find our boys digest every word of The Sporting News.

"We salute Mr. J. G. Taylor Spink and The Sporting News for the splendid contribution in time of war. This is another boost for sports and helps prove that it is a vital factor in our all-out war effort."

* * *

I sat through a big league game the other day with a fellow who had been away from the major scene for some 15 years, and along about the sixth inning he asked: "Don't they ever bunt?"

It was a good question and the curious spectator is not the only one who has asked it in recent weeks. Men who watch the big leagues from the beginning of spring training until the final out of the World Series have been wondering the same thing.

Not since the pre-lively ball era has a run been as big as it is today. The 1943 ball has been deadened. Large innings are not nearly as frequent as they were in '42. No longer can the average hitter—the fellow who figures to stop somewhere between .250 and .300—belt the ball over and against the fence with a degree of consistency.

And yet, a great majority of them are trying to. They go up there and swing from their heels, blindly and stupidly, intent only on overpowering the pitcher. Many big, important runs are left on the bases in close games because a hitter who should have been bunting or trying merely to meet the ball and drive it over the infield, was swinging for untouchable barriers.

Managers say that it is useless to flash a hit-and-run or a bunt sign to the average player. "He can't do it, so why ask him?" a pilot will tell you. But fellows like Ty Cobb and George Sisler could not bunt, either, until they practiced at the park mornings, long before their teammates had reached the clubhouse.

Associated Press
Ted Williams

Detroit Aquatic Star Wins Honors in English Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Taylor Drysdale, a member of the United States national swimming team which set a world's 300 meters medley relay record in Tokyo, has been the star of the season's galas here, notably one at the Marshall-street pool. The Detroitan is now a Lieutenant in Britain and his success in the back-stroke event gave the United States Army victory by one point over a British Home Guard team.

Twelve nations were represented in this gala where a cup at stake was given by the International Sports Fellowship, a body recently formed to promote the spirit of true sportsmanship among the people of all nations, no matter what class or creed.

The trophy was presented by Lord Auckland who congratulated Drysdale and his colleagues on the fine exhibition of swimming and also the Home Guard for providing such a close finish, 24 points to 23. Most of the H. G. points came from J. G. Davies, English breast-stroke champion.

Another gathering of aquatic stars was the 15th anniversary reunion of the Highgate Diving Club, the premier organization of its kind in Britain. At this meeting Wing Commander C. D. Tomalin was elected President of the club which has done so much to advance the standard of British diving, including the sponsoring of instructional tours by American Olympic champions like Pete Desjardins and Harold (Dutch) Smith.

The new President is a prominent member of Royal Air Force "intruders" but in peactime has represented Great Britain in the Olympic, European and Empire Games and won the national high-board title 13 times.

Other diving news centers around the ladies, chiefly Betty Slade, European and British springboard champion; Maire Hider, an international queen of the highboard, and Denise Newman, the most versatile performer of all Britain's aquatic women. These girls have no championships to vie for these days but they are displaying their ability all over the country to the benefit of war charity funds.

Betty Slade, now Mrs. John Rasch, for she married her coach, is in a class on her own and her displays have thrilled thousands. She plans a tour of Scotland with Maire Hider in August and it is hoped Denise Newman will be able to accompany them. But this young lady, because of her capabilities as a linguist, might be required for a position overseas in the very near future.

Before the war Miss Newman was with her family in the middle East and learned Arabic and Persian. In 1939, at the age of 14 years any year up to 1930. Her style and finesse off the springboard is surpassed only by Betty Slade and should she decide to concentrate upon this event might easily be the next British champion.

Ice Skating Star Reported Missing

TORONTO (CP)—Freddie Tomlins, who won the International Figure Skating championship in Berlin in 1937, is reported missing after overseas air operations, friends in Toronto have been advised.

They recalled that when Tomlins enlisted in the RAF he said he would time the dropping of bombs on Berlin with a watch Hitler presented to him when he won the skating title. He received flying training in Canada and the United States.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	51	28	.646	
Brooklyn	50	36	.581	4½
Pittsburgh	44	36	.550	7½
Cincinnati	41	41	.500	11½
Chicago	37	44	.457	15
Boston	33	43	.434	16½
Philadelphia	36	47	.434	17
New York	33	50	.398	20

Results July 21

Chicago 4, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 11, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 9, Cincinnati 7.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
St. Louis 14, New York 6.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	47	31	.603	
Washington	45	38	.542	4½
Detroit	40	38	.513	7½
Chicago	39	39	.500	8
St. Louis	39	39	.500	8
Cleveland	38	41	.481	8½
Boston	37	44	.457	11½
Philadelphia	34	49	.410	15½

Results July 21

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Chicago 8, Boston 6.
St. Louis 1, New York 0. (10 inns.).
Washington 6, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 0.

Minor League Scores

Results July 21

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 7, Jersey City 6.
Rochester 1, Buffalo 0.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Indianapolis 4-3, Minneapolis 3-6.
Columbus 3, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 5, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 7, Toledo 6.

Eastern League
Albany 1-7, Hartford 0-0.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Elmira 4.
Scranton 3, Binghamton 0.
Springfield 10, Utica 6.

Southern Association
New Orleans 5-3, Birmingham 4-5.
Memphis 4-3, Little Rock 3-3.
Knoxville 9, Nashville 2.
Montgomery 5, Atlanta 4.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 18-7, Sacramento 1-0.
San Francisco 6, San Diego 3.
Oakland 1, Portland 0.
Seattle 5, Hollywood 3.

Air-Borne Grid Teams After War

DETROIT, July 22 (AP)—A post-war sports boom, featuring international football facilitated by aviation, was predicted today by Lloyd Brazil, University of Detroit Athletic Director.

American sports are being introduced to far countries now by our fighting men and after the war we must have something better than ever before attempted to satisfy this increased fandom, Brazil said. To fill the bill, he predicts that promised developments in aviation should make it easy for football teams to fly from country to country as heretofore they have traveled across state lines.

"Right now our boys are introducing football to people all over the world—and teaching them to play it," Brazil declared. "England is just one example of how football is entering countries along with our troops.

"Ensign John Shada (Detroit football and basketball star in 1937), who just returned here on furlough, told me that he met Hank Lundgren (Detroit basketball star in 1941) at a football game at Pearl Harbor where several thousand service men and natives were in attendance. So it is not fantastic to say that other countries will pick up and develop the game after this war as the United States did after the last war."

The sports boom in this country after the war will be unequalled in history, Brazil believes, adding that many of the men now being trained in the gigantic army and navy physical fitness programs will turn to colleges after the war to develop their minds and make use of their already developed bodies.

Coming from Brazil, any predictions right now about post-war football might be regarded as bona fide optimism. The University of Detroit has abandoned football for the duration.

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PITTSFIELD, MASS.—2-family house, 2 garages, nice sized plot; $3000. Terms. details. L. Scheu, 34 Oxford Rd., White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

SUMMIT, N. J.—10-room house, partially furnished or unfurnished; Sept. 1st; 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; reasonable; owner reserves 3 rooms. Write 15 Franklin Pl., or tel. Sum. 6-0108 before 8 a. m. or after 8 p. m.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Any Kind
FRED L. WILSON CORP.
118 West Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—UNFURNISHED, 2-bedroom apartment in D. C.; 3 adults permanently located, Wisconsin 5883.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

DESIRE to rent, with option of purchase, 4 or 5 rooms, bath, preferably bungalow or apartment in 2-family home; vicinity Dumit, Chatham or Shorthills, N. J.; fall occupancy. Write Box F-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WANTED

HOME on L. I. for girl needing kindly consideration; Christian Scientists preferred. 145-0a 88 Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

MOTHER and nine-year-old daughter, or daughter alone, wish room and board permanently, N. Y. C. or suburbs; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box K-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre estate as summer club July 1 to Aug. 31; rest, recreation and study for adults; Victory gardening; tutoring, swimming for young people; supervised play for children. Send for folder. Day-ton 4-3807.

THE ROOSEVELT 18 Atlantic Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
A place of refinement; block to beach; quiet, ideal location; convenient; moderate rates. T. S. HAMILTON, owner-manager.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and FARM ideal for study and recreation invites Christian Scientists. Beautiful country. Home cooking. Swimming and sport activities. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, light, cheerful; centrally located; evenings or 3 afternoons. Call after 1 p. m. CH. 4-3100.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas, room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 789 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP 8929

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE—MOVING
ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.
97th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-8600

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you liberal cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas cards, 50 for $1 up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make up to 100%. Other popular assortments. Samples on approval. CHILTON ORBITINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

DIETICIAN, assistant dietician, and a dining-room supervisor for private school for boys of excellent character; year around and permanent. Write qualifications and experience to W. M. MEAGHAM, Headmaster The Farm and Trades School, Boston 4, Mass.

FOR small private hospital, 300 South St., Brookline, Mass., 2 laundresses, with 5-day week; 1 maid and 1 porter.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT (CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST) FOR YOUNG MAN; ONE LIVING NEAR N. Y. C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED. WRITE BOX W-18, SUITE 1550, 500 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.

ENGINEER, young mechanical or chemical engineer to design construction experimental process equipment. Call or write National Research Corporation, 100 Brookline Ave., Boston, Com. 6333.

PERSONNEL MANAGER, young, aggressive Boston company now engaged in vital war work of highly technical nature requires personnel mgr.; must be capable of assuming responsibility; have intelligence, personality, and judgment. Box J-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BECAUSE of a temporary rest needed by my wife, want someone to take entire charge daughters 4 and 5 years old; will pay right person generously. Write details training and experience, Box N-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECOND MAID, own room; summer in the country and winter in Utica, N. Y. Write MRS. S. SMITH, Aldercrest, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG family man, ex-Army finance officer, lately chief accountant defense construction projects United States and abroad, desires position of trust and responsibility; wide and varied business experience. Please address FREDERICK G. BENSON, Wrentham, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED WOMEN

CAPABLE, experienced Christian Scientist wishes care of children by hour, day, week. Tel. SA. 2-7390, or write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER Rm. 4-5393
COLD WAVE PERMANENT $10 and $15
832 Madison, bet. 69 and 70, N. Y. C. 2d floor

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—Closed for vacation Aug. 2. Reopen Aug. 16. Tel. Bu. 4-9038, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3000

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0362.

DOGS FOR SALE

PUTTENCOVE, black pedigreed French poodle (standard), 16 months old, housebroken, performs tricks; necessary sale, owner moving to hotel; $100; also leashes. 39 Hyde St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Big 4132 eves.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN & CO., 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5977.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS
We have fine quality fur coats now available at a saving. These values must be seen to be appreciated. We invite your inspection without obligation at our showroom in the Wholesale Fur Market.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
310 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St.
New York City 4th Floor Lo. 5-4040

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY repairs, 17c, all makes, any amount of runs; closeout crepe slips $1.35; no mail orders. ROSEWIN HOSIERY CO., 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 501, N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, July 29, 1943, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of patching and sealing roadway on Wellington Bridge, Middlesex Fells Parkway, Somerville and Medford (Maintenance Work). Charge for specifications is $5.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $150.00 payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 481 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: Eugene C. Hultman July 19, 1943

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and ink-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1362 6th Avenue (58th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PIANO TUNING
Jos. R. Alfrege 230 72nd St., Brooklyn
N. Y. Telephone, Shore R. 8-4723

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6058.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIROAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1825

SHIRT REPAIRING

ZIMMERMAN SHIRT HOSPITAL, 4819 59th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.—Bring or send shirts; made like new; expert work.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

SEE NEXT PAGE

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in ANY ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER ITEM, make your advertisement is acceptable ONLY in the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Yankee Dinner Dandy
Charcoal-broiled WHOLE MAINE LOBSTER, Old Fashioned New England Shore Dinner at its best including all the trimmings and the "Sea Breezes." Refreshing summer drinks—tall or, short. Early Americana atmosphere. Special Shore Dinners Served Fri., Sat., & Sun.
THE WHITE TURKEYS
220 Madison Ave. at 37th Street MU-3-1581
One University Pl. at Washington Sq. AL-4-3677

OLNEY INN
PLANTATION COOKING
Clara May Downer's Nationally Famous Food
Luncheon from 85c, Dinner from $1.50
Air-Conditioned
12 EAST 49th ST., NEW YORK CITY
(One-Half Block From Radio City)
Also Maryland and Miami Beach

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

Nancy Lord
Open Sundays & Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 85c
Dinners from $1.10
CLOSED DURING AUGUST
562 Madison Avenue
Bet. 56 and 57 Sts. EL. 5-3000

JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

REALLY HOME COOKED FOOD—STEAKS, CHICKEN, LOBSTER
FAMOUS SKIPPER DOLLAR DINNERS
Skip Ahoy! VISIT The Skipper
17 East 48th St. • 160 East 48th St.
East of 5th Ave. East of Lexington
#17 Closed Saturday and Sunday
#160 Open Sunday 1 P. M. Dinners $1.35

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c, Dinner from $1.25
(Air-Conditioned)
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 40th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST.

MUSSELS MARINER NEWBURG
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
Jane Dorr's
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Eat Seafood for Variety

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
205 W. 23rd St. Near 8th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. Chelsea 3-0580

Cortile
AIR CONDITIONED
37 W. 43 St.
36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
Luncheon 30c-$1.25 Dinner 60c-$1.35

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE BLUE GRILL
OPEN SUNDAYS
Where Cooking Is an Art and Eating Is a Pleasure
1108 BERGEN STREET
TEL. PRESIDENT 3-8167

GREAT NECK, N. Y.

Manion's Restaurant
Delicious Luncheons and Dinners
Tasty Sandwiches Homemade Pastry
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD, GREAT NECK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 18 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Famous Since 1847 65c to $1.00

RYE, N. Y.

Rye Restaurant
34 Purchase Street Rye 1573
Excellent Home Cooked Food
Delicious Cakes, Pastry and Desserts

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are you floundering for lack of guidance? Consult HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 247 Madison. MU 3-8353. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for furs for coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CHick 4-4488.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1201.

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled
HARLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONE DOLLAR IN WAR STAMPS
FROM EVERY AMERICAN
WILL BUILD THE SHANGRI-LA

MEIGS & CO.
MAIN AND WALL

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
MAIN AT JOHN

"Canning the Victory Crop"
Canning demonstrations by Miss Dorothy Moss of the County Farm Bureau
Every Wednesday, Beginning July 28th
2:30 P. M. in our Third Floor Auditorium
HOWLAND'S

Furs of Enduring Beauty
Now More Than Ever a Far-Sighted Buy!
Read's convenient credit terms make your purchase easy. Read's time-honored guarantee of satisfaction lends security to whatever you choose.
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Little Flower Shop
55 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 1215

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
54 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

A Nice Line of
PORTUGUESE BASKETS
$1.39 to $2.49

The Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

In SPEAKING FOR MYSELF
Stewart Edward White has set himself the useful task of creating laughter this season.
$2.00
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

SPECIAL CARE FOR DIFFICULT HAIR

For 12 years we've been happy to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main Street (Bet. Worth and Base-Allen) Phone 6-1341

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
55 Asylum Street

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
10% off on vases during July and August
Managers
Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg

STEAK BROILER
30 Elm Street Phone 7-6087
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
8 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
West Hartford

FRESH SALADS Daily
Potato and Cabbage
Also other salads to order
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue

MERIDEN

The friendly dependable store
UPHAM'S
where you always buy with confidence

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry
Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
121 Colony Street Phone 1287

For the BETTER CLOTHES
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

FOR BEST RESULTS
Lucas PAINTS
COLOR MART
Paint and Wallpaper Store
716 MAIN STREET TEL. 444

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
301 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-2318 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS
The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

Ann Allen Gowns
2½ Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDE HARDWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-5171

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O.P.A. Odd Lot Release
Women's Shoes at 25% Discount
July 19th to 31st
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall Street Norwalk

NECKWEAR
COLLARS—$1.00
DICKEYS—$1.00 to $1.95
MALLETTE'S
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
Now on *SALE*
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, South Norwalk

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

If you wear your watch in swimming take it at once to your jeweler. A delay of even one day can ruin a watch.
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7835, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-7188

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 3-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6209. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Store Closed
All Day Monday
During
July and August

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our Home Furnishings Department
is a busy place.
You can find
Curtains — Window Shades — Draperies—Pillows and many other home decorations here always at reasonable prices.

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
Waterbury and Torrington
Slack Sets—for warm weather!
Boys' sizes 6-20—2.95 to 6.98
Men's sizes 29-42—4.59 to 7.95
in Tans—Blues—Greens

See these snappy Manhattan Shirts
In fast color fancy stripes and all-over patterns, $2.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Let us help you with the laundry during the warm weather.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Our best Quality
CRETONNE SLIP COVERS
Fit beautifully—in several patterns and color combinations.
For Chairs $6.98 For Divans $11.98
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

Enjoy life outdoors while we redecorate your home.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Leé Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

The Capital Building & Loan Association
812 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
First mortgage loans on real estate on direct reduction plan.
Savings and Investments
Current rate of dividend 4% payable January first and July first
OPEN DAILY

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Look Ahead"
Fur Event Now in Progress
• Smartest Furs
• Exclusive Fashions
W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

SALE
ALL STRAW HATS
STETSON
ECUADORIAN
and LUDDY STRAWS
One-Half Price
Luddy
97 STATE STREET Phone 4-1052

We Specialize in
SELF-SETTING PERMANENT WAVES
by
FRED GROTHE
HAIR STYLIST
106 State Street Tel. 4-6881

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered
ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4258

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
128 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2184

HOVER'S FURNITURE
is high grade but low in price
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Avenue Phone 5-3824
OPEN EVENINGS

OUR NEW ADDRESS
IS AT
STATE ST. AT JAMES
Harry Simmons CO. INC.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BAY SHORE

Freedman's Dept. Store
Ladies' and Men's Ready-to-Wear
4 East Main Street Bay Shore

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed Company
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
You'll like our weigh.
Phones: BAY SHORE 1129
ISLIP 1122
MAIN STREET, ISLIP

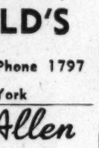
BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-8021 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONDAY CLOSING
McLean's Department Store will be closed all day Monday throughout July and August in order to allow employees two-day week ends. Please bear this in mind, and plan your shopping for the other five days.

McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware



REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court Street

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MOREAU LAUDER CO.
121-123 WASHINGTON STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Buy White Shoes
while we can fit you.
We cannot replace them.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3331.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
106 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 9-3952

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Flushing 9-8848. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3
Pictures Framing Gifts

THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 8-8888

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW YORK

FREEPORT—Bellmore

GBS
Golden Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALISTS IN
PERMANENT WAVING
218 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

GLOVERSVILLE

Sportleigh'
CLASSIC COATS
ARGERSINGER'S
FASHION FLOOR

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing-Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130
Shop in Fulton County's Largest Department Store when in Gloversville.
We give Christmas Club Thriftiest
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 48

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 8240-J. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 S. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive!

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
Featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

•ON• LONG ISLAND
It's ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
207 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PRESERVE FOR VICTORY
Jars, All Sizes, Rubbers, Pots and Kettles
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
218 FRONT STREET HEMP. 6000

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Cyril W. Anderson
37-42 82nd Street HA 9-8386
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-30 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8211 37th ROAD Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
161-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 8888

MASON FRUIT JARS
79c dozen
quart size
BIGELOW'S BASEMENT

Buy Your New
CLEARFIELD FUR COAT
now—and make sure of warmth and style next winter.
Nelson's Department Store

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Done-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1330

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10230

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Haines, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2810
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

BAXTER'S
Hardware and Housewares
137 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephone Mamaroneck 12

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

ECONOMY BEGINS AT HOME!
You can create smart, original, perfect-fitting styles with RELIABLE Quality Materials, at a GREAT SAVING! Wide selection of lovely fabrics.
RELIABLE SILK STORE
85 Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon
& Warburton Avenue, Yonkers

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HI-HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY! SERVE YOURSELF!
Conservation of fuel will be as important next winter as in the last. INSULATE this summer and have STORM SASHES fitted and ready to install.
Next winter your fuel savings will speed up the U. S. war machine and you'll save money and be more comfortable.
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

I. B. COHEN
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57 West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8828 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in Zotos Wave
1111 Kings Highway DEwey 9-2083
Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

Ingersoll 2-9184
MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Local and Long Distance Moving
WILLIAM A. MORRIS, Inc.
88 Barker Street, W. N. B. Phone: Staten Island, N. Y. Gibraltar 2-3600

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
299 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1934

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S FAMOUS RUMMAGE DAY
One Day Only—July 24th
Odds and ends of a once complete summer stock . . . Wearables, Homefurnishings, Housewares . . . Come early—if you can use it, it's a bargain!
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Delicious Pies
Fresh Blueberry and Cherry
Enough Said
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street—Near Market

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

Ritter Fine
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6605-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7909

SEE J. E. GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Main 5580

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

SCHENECTADY

McKETTRICK CLASSIC DRESSES
$7.95 $8.95
THE EARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

NEW YORK

ST. ALBANS

Gulfway Auto Service
Jamaica 6-9847
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up by machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4561 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY AMERICA'S FINE MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

UTICA

BAKER the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-9133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

- Hardware
- Paints and Varnishes
- Housewares
- Lighting Fixtures
- Linoleums
- Wallpaper, etc., at

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

YONKERS

Dr. Roberts
Air Conditioned
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street Tel. YON. 9-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 9-6540
52 Lawrence Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun —Burr Shafer

"As your agent, I'll speak frankly. Your stuff hasn't been going terrifically well."

Stamp Notes

A. P. Features

Less than two months after a one-day revolution effected a change in its government, Argentina has issued a set of three stamps to commemorate the event. Their central design recalls the 1858-61 issue, first postage stamps of the South American Republic, with the same clasped hands holding a rod on which is perched a cap. A wreath topped by a half sun frames the design while the date "4 de Junio de 1943" (June 4, 1943), of the revolution and the words "Honestidad, Justicia, Deber" (Honesty, Justice, Duty), appear in the upper right hand corner. It is understood that 100,000,-

New Argentine Issue

000 of the five centavos red, for use domestically, have been printed, 2,000,000 each of the 15c green, for use on letters to other American countries and to Spain, and the 20c blue, illustrated here, for use on mail to countries outside America.

* * *

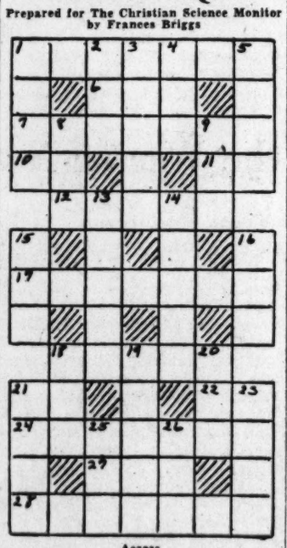
Even speedier than its neighbor in issuing a commemorative, Brazil has released a 1.20r airmail to mark the good-will visit of President Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia late in June. The Bolivian colors of red, yellow and green appear on the left side and Brazil's national colors of green and yellow on the right side. The territory occupied by the two countries is indicated by green shading on the outline map of South America making up the central design. The word "Aereo" at the top of the stamp is printed in lighter shade of red than that of Bolivia's colors. President Penaranda's visit to Brazil resulted in the signing of a series of treaties and an exchange of notes and letters on commercial subjects designed to bring about closer economic collaboration between the two countries. Earlier in June, President Penaranda also visited the United States.

* * *

The Luxembourg stamp, fourth of the series of five-cent stamps honoring Axis-occupied nations of Europe for their resistance, will be placed on sale August 10 at Washington, the Post Office Department has announced. Luxembourg's flag of red, white and blue will be reproduced in natural colors as the central design while the frame will be the same as that of the three previous issues. First day covers may be secured by sending a maximum of 10 self-addressed envelopes to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., with cash or a money order.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Johann Strauss composed more than 500 what?
6—What is another name for the Constellation Altar?
7—What is Swift's name for himself in "Cadenus and Vanessa"?
10—Either.
11—You would find Piscataqua River in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
13—What Italian composer became singing master to England's royal family?
17—Pebble of Lear's poem wrapped his nose in what fabric?
18—Who was the first American Commodore?
21—What mythical character was daughter of Inachus, king of Argos?
22—Near.
24—The chanter is a part of what musical instrument?
27—Snakelike fish.
28—What Warwick Deeping character is noted for his comradeship with his son?

Down
1—What city of Texas is situated on both banks of Brazos River?
2—Youth.
3—Silvics is the science treating of life of what?
4—What was the old Doric name for Zeus?
5—What is a cummerbund?
6—Craft.
8—What Etruscan goddess was identified with Juno?
12—What is Nebraska's largest city?
14—What was Edmond Clement's singing voice?
15—Astern.
16—What insect has transparent wings?
18—What is a snake of tropical America?
19—Who is a former U. S. Secretary of Commerce under President Franklin Roosevelt?
20—On what island is stone money used?
21—What is a wading bird related to the heron?
23—What Schiller character became hero of a Rossini opera?
25—Where is Havel River (abbr.)?
26—Captain Keeney is chief character in what play by Eugene O'Neill?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

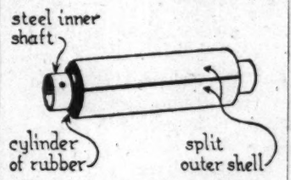
How Rubber Can Be Used in Place of Steel In Automobile Springs?

A new type of spring, which operates on rubber, is an example of how rubber is being utilized as an engineering material in connection with this nation's war effort, according to J. D. Beebe of the B. F. Goodrich Company. The extreme simplicity of this spring's design and the absence of internal friction help to make it a superior type of suspension for amphibian combat vehicles.

The "Torsilastic spring," as it is called, consists simply of (1) a steel inner shaft; (2) a steel outer shell or cylinder, and (3) a cylinder of rubber bonded to the shaft and to the shell.

The steel outer shell is split into two 180 degree segments. The split serves several important purposes, such as permitting a high pressure to be applied to the bond between the rubber and metal during cure, necessary in obtaining satisfactory adhesion, and to permit the rubber to shrink, after cure, without causing internal tension.

In use, either the shaft or the cylinder is held in a fixed position,



Sketch showing the three basic parts of a Torsilastic rubber spring.

and the other member is connected to the wheels by arms, with all the springing accomplished simply by the twisting movement in the rubber.

Among the advantages claimed to be obtainable through the use of such a spring may be mentioned the following:

When used as a torsion spring and as a mounting, it eliminates bearings which would otherwise be necessary, and insulates the road wheels from the chassis.

It lowers noise levels, due to the insulating properties of the rubber.

It is free from rattles and squeaks, and does not require lubrication.

It eliminates the possibility of sudden failure, as when a steel spring snaps under a shock or overload.

Test passenger autos have run more than 70,000 miles on such springs without needing adjustment. It is thought likely that rubber springs of this type will figure in the "car of tomorrow."

—W. P. Keasbey

Edith Loder, Popular Photography

His First Pup!

A boy with a pup has always been a natural target for the camera

In Lighter Vein

Discretion and Wit

On a recent secret visit to London Sir Archibald Wavell was recognized by a press photographer, who asked: "May I take your photograph, Sir Archibald?"

"On one condition," was the reply. "I must be invisible on the photographic plate, because I am not here."—Answers.

Subtle Warning

The other day when the boys were lined up for inspection the lieutenant walked up and down the ranks and stopped in front of one yardbird and said: "Do you know, Jones, you remind me of General Grant."

Jones was so surprised that all he could say was, "Do I, sir?"

"Yes," said the lieutenant, "he didn't shave, either."—Camp Grant (Ill.) Sentinel.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will be his father, and he shall be my son: . . . I will settle him in mine house and in my kingdom for ever.—I. CHRON. 17:13, 14

Free Breakfasts!

Atlanta, Ga.

The USO of Atlanta, Ga., is giving an excellent example of going the second mile. This organization maintains, in the Atlanta railroad station, a free breakfast canteen for traveling servicemen. A good hearty breakfast is served, with all the hot breakfast beverage the guest desires, unrationed and free of charge. Each man coming to the canteen is asked if he is to be in town long enough for dinner. If he is, there is a home open to him for this meal and his transportation to the address is furnished gratis by the Red Cross.

Lead is the one common metal available in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet both military and civilian needs.

NEWS ITEM — BERLIN RADIO: HITLER & MUSSOLINI MET IN UPPER ITALY. MILITARY QUESTIONS WERE DISCUSSED

H-W-HEY M-M-MUSSO!
H-H-HEY-A A-A-ADOLF!
W-W-WHY Y-YOU NO-A H-H-HELD ME?
KNOCK KNOCK
IT'S-A O.K! YOU CAN-A COME OUT NOW- JUST A LEETLE-A BIRD HE FLY OVER-HEAD
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Saboteurs Make a Discovery*

By Le Pelley

BRENDA, COME DOWN AT ONCE — I HAVE DISCOVERED SOMETHING —
THERE SEEMS TO BE TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE
WE'D BETTER INVESTIGATE.
EVERYONE WENT DOWN IN THE DARKROOM...
OH MY.
PLUNKY.. THEY'VE FOUND THOSE PICTURES WE TOOK OF THEIR SIGNALS
THEN THEY KNOW WE KNOW!!
WOW.
ANY MOMENT NOW THEY'LL BE LOOKING FOR US —
AND HERE WE ARE! VERY CONVENIENTLY LOCATED!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! That's an Idea!*

By Rodgers

I hope no one minds me giving that crow permission to live in the scarecrows pocket-
It's only until his wing gets better and that shouldn't take long-
But it might be just long enough for me to get in some good work-
like persuading him to tell all his friends to stay away from Uncle George's farm altogether!
Hum-m-boy-would that be something!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Oh, Bugs!*

By The Hagers

In eighteen eighty-eight and nine, Newspapers found a new headline-
The kissing bug. His fame they spread From coast to coast," Matilda said.
"What did he look like, Aunt?" said I. "A beetle-only he could fly."
"He must have been some bug to claim," Said I, "that most romantic name."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fronts: Military and Mental

The news from Sicily, Russia, and the isles of the Pacific tells of mounting pressures on the Axis from the steadily increasing power of the United Nations. But the overtones of the news carry more than one warning that military planning and action is getting ahead of operations on the mental and morale fronts.

Sicily so far has looked like a model of sea, land and air co-ordination. The timing and precision of the landing operations merit the highest commendation for the work of General Eisenhower and all his staff officers and field commanders. It can now be said that, despite the stubborn stand of the Germans around Catania, an ultimate Allied clean-up in Sicily is only a matter of time. The continued northern drive of American and Canadian forces, in which they have taken Enna and cut the central communications system frees half the island and provides a firm base for the Allies.

The evidence that the Allies are in Sicily to stay should render it easier for the Italians on the island to escape from Fascist-Nazi control and aid their deliverers. There have been some evidences that they are doing so, but there is the very great danger that many Italians, particularly on the mainland, will tend to regard the invaders and the bombers as enemies—unless Allied appeals are more specific and persuasive than they have been so far.

It was said that military success in Tunisia would wipe out earlier Allied mistakes in dealing with the French and solve the political problems. That has proved a delusion and there is still need for a more straightforward and unifying policy.

The latest statements from Washington—the Navy Department's effort to head off complacency through Admiral Horne's warning that they are preparing for six more years of war against Japan—do not carry any assurance that the thinking which will lead to victory is even keeping up with planes that bombed Paramushiro, Buin and Bairoko. The Navy would be remiss if it encouraged the belief that Japan is about to crumple. Yet the mental front in the Pacific should have advanced beyond a seeming acceptance of six more years of island-hopping.

Developments in Russia accent the need for thinking ahead. The formation of a "German National Committee" among German prisoners in Russia may be laughed at by certain wiseacres elsewhere. Undoubtedly there must be questions as to what part the Moscow Government has played in starting it. Yet it might prove more vital in the end than the present important gains of the Red Army around Orel. The Russians remember what a large part mental warfare played in the last war, both in their own and the German collapse.

But there is no evidence that Britain and America have agreed upon any program for a conquered Germany or have reached any understanding with Russia. Yet millions of Germans know they cannot win the war and are looking for some glimmer of hope for a tolerable future. A clear-cut plan, assuring them firm but just treatment might shorten the war by months. Whateve. the difficulties, isn't it time for new efforts to advance on the mental front?

Happily Ever After

Navy Waves, securely anchored ashore by a Congressional thumbs down on overseas service, are smiling through their tears. Enlistment is not to be without its compensations. A letter sent out by the Navy Department lists them in tempting phrases.

In addition to the prospect of receiving equal pay with the men, and wearing the trim Mainbocher-designed uniform, the girls are assured that there is a lot of fun awaiting them.

"You may still have dates," says a form letter to prospective recruits from the Office of Naval Officer Procurement in Boston. Then it adds: "You may marry whom you please!"

All of which opens up an extremely interesting train of thought, including Lieutenant-Commanders and no end of gold braid and brass buttons. Even the peacetime challenge of leap-year can hardly compare with the matrimonial possibilities to be visualized in this gallant gesture of the Navy.

But all lightness aside, the earnest purpose of the Waves, as well as the important service they are rendering in behalf of the war effort, is not questioned for a moment. If, in the course of events, a Navy Wave becomes a Navy wife, it is heartening to know that the Navy Department is so firmly on Cupid's side.

Lip Service Not Enough

Stronger labor leadership in holding unions to their no-strike pledge continues to be required in spots. During the past ten days it might have been particularly useful in the strike of northern Atlantic fishermen. Their tie-up, the biggest in the history of their territory, has kept millions of pounds of fish from coming to market, at a time when the demand is greater than ever.

Questioning how far union officials had actually gone to get their men back, the New England War Labor Board did something that has been much needed, when defining what the no-strike pledge should mean to the union leader. The Board told the leaders of the fishermen:

> This pledge must be carried out in a positive, not a negative, manner. This pledge places on the responsible leaders of all unions the positive duty of making strenuous, clear-cut, public efforts to end work stoppages engaged in by union members. This board cannot consider that any union leader who, when his members fail to report for work, merely shrugs his shoulders and disclaims power to cope with the situation, is living up to the pledge given by labor to the President, and to the Nation.

Wednesday's vote of the fishermen not to return to work only emphasizes the war's demand for a leadership which will hold union men in line. Fortunately, in the large majority of possible strikes, the unions have had such leaders. Many of them have gone the limit in keeping their men from walking out. Of these episodes the public hears nothing, for no stoppage results. The union officials who dare to balk strikes deserve honor they are not getting.

On the other side, the union leader who merely gives lip service to labor's no-strike pledge is a handicap to the war effort and the long-time interests of organized labor.

Around the World by Air

The notice filed by 16 American air line concerns with the Civil Aeronautics Board of their intention to operate world-wide routes after the war usefully includes an outline of the sort of freedom they feel can best retain the impetus war has given aviation.

Their five-point program would assure open and free competition not only between themselves, but between the privately-owned airlines of other countries. Government regulation would be held to a minimum, and chiefly aimed at safety standards, and international agreements for freedom of transit, trade, and landings.

All this suggests the most drastic change in both American and European policy. There is no question American enterprise in the air was throttled before the war by the refusal at home and abroad to allow free landings and solicitation of business. Establishment of lines was retarded many years after technological development made long distance ocean hops feasible, and when transatlantic service finally was begun it was limited to reciprocal flights by Pan-American and Imperial Airways.

The difficulties of American Export Lines in establishing a more or less competitive service to France makes a dramatic story and one that the war prevented from having happy denouement. It is worth noting that Pan American, recipient, probably deservedly, of so many State Department favors before the war, did not participate in the new filing of intent; nor did United Airlines.

It is impossible at this time to outline finally just how postwar aviation shall be conducted, and this is just as well, since many men and firms now fully engaged in the war may wish to enter the field and should not find it already completely occupied.

The idea of a number of firms competing with one another, developing new carriers and services, is a good one. So is the thought of free air trade. But what can be done to protect this free enterprise from such prewar European practices as government subsidy of a given airline?

Rain!

The happiest faces in Boston today belong to Victory Gardeners. When the skies darkened this morning, so that buildings began to glow with Mr. Edison's incandescence, there were mutual congratulations around the office water-cooler.

Squash has looked like broken umbrellas these last few days, even the stalwart corn has drooped, and no amount of dust mulching seemed to do any good. Just when gardeners were taking a vivid interest in the ads for "ersatz" garden hose, the good rain came. Just what the Country needed! Now folks can get their thoughts back on Sicily and Munda.

The Bookshelf

Divers Programs for Peace

A sub-title for this review might well read: "Indicating that publishers of books on international co-operation may have decided that co-operation begins at home." PREFACES TO PEACE is a product of collaboration — (New York: Simon and Schuster; Doubleday, Doran; Reynal & Hitchcock, and Columbia University Press. $3.50).

This volume brings together men of similar purpose, though of somewhat varying views. Wendell L. Willkie's "One World" is here reprinted in full. Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson's "The Problems of Lasting Peace" is reproduced complete. Henry A. Wallace is represented by a section of his new book, "The Century of the Common Man." Sumner Welles's "Blueprint for Peace" is here reproduced from the new book, "The World of the Four Freedoms."

* * *

Mr. Willkie's thesis is now well known to Americans. It has been gaining favor steadily with them, not only because of Pearl Harbor, but because of the courage and sincerity with which its author has stated it. Signs that his stock is rising in the Republican Party will be welcomed by his enormous reading public.

Likewise, the Hoover-Gibson essay has been the subject of wide, sometimes enthusiastic and sometimes incisively critical discussion. Its original publication was an event.

Mr. Wallace's contribution, "The Price of Free World Victory," states his case as simply and earnestly as this: "We of the United States can no more evade shouldering our responsibilities than a boy of 18 can avoid becoming a man by wearing short pants. The word 'isolation' means short pants for a grown-up United States."

Mr. Wallace is sometimes listed among the more visionary apostles of peace and plenty, and accused of being willing to feed the rest of the world at the expense of Americans. This attack, however, has never seemed completely literate in an economic sense. Those who make it might well consider the closing paragraph of his contribution to this volume:

* * *

"By collaborating with the rest of the world to put productive resources fully to work, we shall raise our own standard of living and help to raise the standard of living of others. It is not that we shall be taking the bread out of the mouths of our own children to feed the children of others, but that we shall co-operate with everyone to call forth the energies of everyone, to put God's earth more completely at the service of all mankind."

The balance attempted in this volume is illustrated by the final section. If Mr. Wallace seems to some readers to take the symposium skyward with idealism, they will find it brought back to earth again by Mr. Welles's "Blueprint for Peace." Mr. Welles at least has a reputation for realism and he talks about the hard facts of life. Yet he becomes a comfortable neighbor of Mr. Wallace when he says: "It is not idealism that is the danger to the community. Grave danger . . . lies equally, in my judgment, in the defeatist philosophy of the cynic who, because of the failures of the past, cannot envision the successes of the future." Some of Mr. Welles's recent speeches have been heartening to workers for durable peace. His contribution to "Prefaces to Peace" is in line with these public statements.

C. W. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

More and More Ships

The story of shipbuilding in the United States: In 1939, one ship every 13 days; in 1940, one ship every seven days; in 1941, one ship every three and a half days; in April, 1942, one ship a day; in June, 1942, two ships a day; in September, 1942, three ships a day; in December, 1942, four ships a day; and in March, 1943, five ships a day—*New York Sun.*

Political Refresher Course

Some People Like Horses

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Some people like horses, and this affection or preference overweighs all the sensible objections mechanized agriculture can muster. After using machinery for several years, I wouldn't have a horse on the place today; but my nearest neighbor agrees with all my reasons and continues to keep a team. He likes horses. This Spring, which was the wettest since Noah was 600, gave my neighbor comfort he never expected—and the gasoline famine picked up where the rain left off.

My neighbor knows very well that I can hop onto my tractor and plow quite a piece while he's harnessing his team. He knows I can yard out a cord of wood while he's waiting for Nell and Dickie to finish their oats. He knows I can pull out the key and forget all about the tractor for weeks at a time, while his horses continue to eat and eat and eat. He knows all this—but he likes horses. I frequently point out these considerations to him, whereupon he nods his head but says, "But I like to have a pair on the place."

This Spring he enjoyed himself considerably at my expense, and I tried to let on I didn't notice it. Tractors, you see, are not much good in the glutinous gurry we were trying to farm earlier this year. Wheels spin and the ribbed tires dig in deeper until the whole contrivance is next to lost forever. But this Spring we had to work land that was too wet or not work it at all, and I was stuck in the mud oftener than not.

Ordinarily it would be easy to scoot across the street and ask my neighbor to hitch up his team and yank me out. This recuperative measure seemed lost to me in view of my frequently stated opinions about horses. Naturally he was watching me all the time, and waiting for me to come and ask his help. His happy contemplation and possible remarks occupied him as much as my determination that he should not utter them occupied me.

Our soil is on the blue clay side—filled with productive elements when properly worked. In time of continued drought it bakes down into a good grade of chalcedony. In wet seasons it grows butterlike and is bottomless. This Spring I'd be driving along cheerily, turning a deep 16-inch furrow and reflecting on the beauties of the universe when the tractor would settle down. Before I could throw out the clutch the wheels would spin merrily and clear a hole out from under her—and the tractor would sit there on top of nothing at all and defy me.

Many people have never been stuck in our mud, and know nothing of the horrors of the experience. A helpless feeling accompanies you down off the seat. You walk around the expensive but now impotent engine, wondering how best to tackle things. You reflect that time is running on and there are still five acres to do. It's then that I think that my neighbor might come over and pull me out.

My neighbor, however, is gayly plowing in his own field across the road, calling and cheering his horses, and although he knows very well how I am faring he pretends to be engrossed in his own industry, and is ostentatiously proving that horses are a far, far better investment than any tractor. So I, in turn, appear to be perfectly contented and I bring rocks from the wall and poles from the woodpile, and I pry and dig and push and lift. And still appearing to be highly amused, I get back on the seat and find I'm still stuck. So I pry and lift and fit in rocks, and thus far I've always got out under my own 22 horsepower and dealt my hopeful neighbor a dismal blow.

As I say, gasoline has added to the affair. When tickets are slow in coming from the ration board, or gasoline is slow in coming to the pumps, I have been inactive while my neighbor went ahead with his work—plowing and harrowing and sowing and calling endearing names at his team in a voice that seemed needlessly distinct.

He knows perfectly well that in the long run his horses are no match for high-speed farm machinery. It is unfair of him to capitalize on circumstances beyond my control. Yet I know how futile are all comparisons as we respectively till our adjacent acres, because my neighbor happens to like horses. I'll probably never hear the end of it.

Are We Winning the War or Not?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington's official statements and attitudes about the progress of war this week may sound a trifle confusing and contradictory when read at a distance. Admiral Horne informs the country that the Navy has complete plans for fighting Japan until 1949. Secretary Knox inveighs against "an almost criminally careless belief that the war has already been won."

In apparent contradiction is the tone of enthusiasm about the progress of our arms in Sicily, the general assumption reflected in reports from military quarters that Italy is rapidly approaching the point of collapse, and the enormous confidence about Russian prospects on the eastern front.

Just what are the facts? Are we winning the war or aren't we?

Actually there is no real contradiction. We are in the process of winning the war. There can be no question about that. At Casablanca in January and in Washington in May Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt, and their military advisers may have hoped that things would be going as well as they are now, but they never for a moment dared expect the degree of progress that has been made. The final campaign in Tunisia went far faster than could have been expected. The water jumps to Pantelleria and the other small islands in the Sicilian Channel, and then on to Sicily have worked with unpredictable smoothness. And the May and June sag in U-boat power was beyond the wildest dreams.

The results have opened up startling new horizons. The first and most dangerous stage of the Sicilian campaign went so smoothly that our high command proceeded to open the Italian campaign by bombing Rome, even before Catania—the key to Sicily—had fallen.

The collapse of Italy is unquestionably in sight. And once we have Italy we are in a position to move either across the Adriatic to Yugoslavia, or against the southern coast of France. We are winning the immediate approaches to the Continent of Europe while the German Army is fighting for its life in Russia. And at the same time we are more than holding our own all across the Pacific.

But what Admiral Horne and Secretary Knox, and many other leaders in Washington, have in mind is the obvious fact that what we are doing looks no more promising and has no more certain meaning than the original victories won by the Axis when it launched the war. We are engaged in winning back the fringes of their power. We are consolidating the approaches to their main defense lines. We are having extremely heartening success in the process. But to finish the job requires bigger and harder battles than any yet fought. And it requires the maintenance of our momentum.

We have the ability to win. That is abundantly clear. But to transform the ability into fact requires a steady intensification of our effort. The Germans, Italians, and Japanese had enough initial power and momentum to very nearly conquer the world. But at the crucial moments they were neither able to increase their pressure or even to maintain their initial momentum. And the odds were more heavily in their favor a year ago than they are in our favor today. If they lacked the necessary surplus of power to drive through the last mile, there is no reason to assume at this stage that we ourselves may not at some crucial moment lag in the advance, lose momentum and have to pull back and gather energies for another advance.

If we can maintain the tempo we can win the final victory quickly. If our pace lags, or we stumble, it can go on—even conceivably to 1949. The fact that the end—at least in Europe—seems so nearly within our grasp makes the men responsible for our war effort almost frantic when they see domestic developments which can mean all the difference between achieving quick victory or long tedious victory.

They are not in any sense pessimistic. They do know that the winning formula involves the assumption that the war will last six more years. Only if you fight it that way can you make it end in much less than six more years.

The Wide Horizon

I Know About Absenteeism

By the Timekeeper

SOMEWHERE IN CALIFORNIA

A timekeeper can say much about absenteeism in a war industry plant. He keeps record of the men's hours; he should know. Within the last few months our company, at the behest of the Government, has instituted a daily absentee record. I make up that report. I know the men and women personally. I make the rounds of the plant daily. When it comes to the subject of absenteeism, I feel like a sage.

Certain facts concerning absenteeism stand out in my thought. First, it is inevitable. Second, you can't stop more than a certain part of it. Third, the only remedy is to fire—or cure—the chronic absentee. Fourth, there's too much fuss about it.

Our plant, like other plants, I suppose, has penalties for being absent. Unless a man can show definite or reasonable evidence of sickness, under certain conditions he loses part of his Saturday overtime for being absent during the week. Has it stopped absenteeism? Very little. A man earning or, at least, getting a pay check of $75 per week isn't concerned about losing a few overtime hours' pay on Saturday. And another thing, much of the sickness of the absentee is, to use a common term, just the result of a hangover. Now from what I hear, a man can be very sick with that malady. Are you going to excuse him for sickness or not?

* * *

Which brings us to the causes of absenteeism. Mrs. Brown didn't show up for work because of her young son's indisposition. There was nobody at home to look after him; so what can you expect? Joe Smith took a day off to draw some money out of the bank and make a payment on a new home. He had to be there to put down the money and sign the papers. Steve Osborne's boy is home on a week's furlough from the other end of the country. He wanted a couple of days off. Well, put yourself in his place.

There are a hundred reasons like this why three or four or maybe ten or twelve people in each department take a day off now and then. People working ten hours a day under pressure, and known to be honest and consistent workers, don't take many days off.

Now we come to the chronic absentee. The main causes of absenteeism among this classification are drink and playing around the taverns. I wish the world at large, and the chronic absentees themselves, could see the demoralizing effect of alcoholic drink these days. First, the victim for a time seems to get along perfectly well under the gruelling punishment of drinking and chasing around. Then, looking at his weekly time-card you see blank spaces for days taken off once a week or so. Then he's out for two days in one week. Then he begins to come in at noons two days a week. Then he's laid up for a week. Then he takes a hold on himself and works steadily for two or three weeks, but soon, too soon, it shows up again.

In the meantime, the foreman, trying to keep his shop crew up to full strength, says nothing but hopes for the best. He doesn't talk it over with him because he might catch him in a bad mood and have him up and quit. So things go on and on, with all hands complaining about the absenteeism, but no one doing anything but make reports about it and filling the newspapers with deplorings.

Eventually, perhaps, the chronic absentee begins to have trouble at home, and on days when he's absent the phone rings and a woman's voice asks to speak to him, and isn't surprised when you say he isn't in today.

* * *

It's not a pleasant picture, but we might as well face it. I should say that drinking and night life are behind just about 100 per cent of chronic absenteeism. Casual absenteeism, say 3 or 4 per cent of the total shop personnel, is fairly justifiable.

Being lenient with or tolerant of the chronic absentee tends to breed discontent in the shop, for, too often, the chronic absentee gets his nickel-an-hour pay raise along with the others. And when the good soldiers of production see the showers falling on the indifferent producers as well, it makes them cynical.

Summing up, I should say: Either fire the chronic absentee or call him aside and say to him: "Now, look. You're drinking and playing around. It's demoralizing you and interfering with shop work. We're behind you, and will do all we can to play ball with you. But this can't go on. What do you want to do about it?"

The main causes of chronic absenteeism are known. No Government reports or statistics or fact-finding boards are necessary. The solution, it seems to this timekeeper, lies largely with the employer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.